# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1873. VOL. 88.---NO. 162.


## FIRST EDITION.

### WASHINGTON CITY.

**The Anniversary at the National Capital—The New State Department—"Back Pay"—Senator Carpenter's Precedents—"Repeal" is the Word.**

*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

WASHINGTON CITY, July 7, 1873.

The national anniversary at the Capital passed quietly, and except for the display of flags and a national salute at noon, we would scarcely have known that the ninety-seventh anniversary of the nation's birth had arrived. Our Philadelphia friends doubtless had a grand time on the occasion of delivering over to the Centennial Committee the grounds designed for the great National Exposition. We may expect the grandest celebration on the 4th of July, 1876, that has been witnessed in modern times.

A stranger visiting this city at distant periods cannot but be surprised at its growth and improvement. The expenditures of money by the corporate powers of the city have run up into the millions, but the city is not only one of "magnificent distances," but it is a magnificent city.

The new building intended for State, War, and Navy departments, promises to eclipse all other buildings in this country, with the exception of the Capitol. A gentleman who seemed to have the supervision of the work informed me that it would require about nine years to complete the building, and the estimated cost is eleven millions of dollars. The work seems to be done in the most careful and substantial manner, and it will be one of the most beautiful public buildings erected in modern times.

"EXTRA PAY."

Senator Carpenter's elaborate argument is defense of the late Congress voting themselves five thousand dollars "extra pay" is a failure. There can be no justification for any such increase of the pay of members of Congress; the precedents he cites do not meet the case or justify the action of Congress. In 1856 the pay was eight dollars per day, amounting to almost $1,500 per year, on an average. At the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress it changed the mode of computing the pay from a *per diem* to a salaried basis, and made the salary $3,000. The people thought the increase a reasonable one, and there were but few complaints. In 1866, when the purchasing value of the paper dollar was about seventy cents in gold, Congressmen again raised their own salaries, and exhausted their benevolence upon themselves, not deeming it necessary to raise the pay of executive officers who have to remain here the whole year, and whose salaries remained as they had been fixed fifty years ago. They had fixed their own salaries at $5,000 per annum, and may have claimed credit because they had not burdened the people with the increase in the salaries of any other class of officers. Still the people grumbled; now they are cross, and not without just cause for complaint.

There was no such necessity for an increase as existed in 1856, or even in 1866. The "necessity" of an increase was fully met in raising the salary from $3,000 to $5,000 in 1866.

Let us consider the pay of "ordinary" Congressmen remain at the Capital about nine months in the two years, or less than five months on an average per year, and it is fair to assume that one thousand dollars per month is pretty fair pay for the ordinary Congressman. Most of them are lawyers, and many of them attend their terms of court as regularly as they did before they were elected to Congress.

Senator Carpenter seems to think that his services are worth more than five thousand dollars per annum, but it is not known that he made any such claim at the time he so anxiously sought an election, or his State might have elected a Congressman who would have been satisfied with the salary as it was. No person believes that any of those who voted for the increase and "back pay" could have been elected had they avowed a purpose before their election to so vote if they found a majority in favor of it.

It is unfair to assume, as the advocates of the increase do, that the increase of 1873 from $5,000 to $7,500 was as necessary as the increase of 1856 from $1,500 to $3,000. In the one case $1,500 was added to $1,500, in the last $2,500 was added to $5,000. The Congressmen of 1853 received $3,000 for the term of two years; the Congressmen of 1873 receive $15,000 for the termof two years, or *five times* as much as Congressmen received twenty years ago. The opponents of the measure believe that the increase was inordinate, and not justified by the circumstances of the country, and expect to see something more than bald assumption and audacity of statement to make the people believe that it was necessary or just and proper.

The argument put forth to sustain it, that higher salaries will secure the services of abler and better men, is not sustained by our experience, but on the contrary, high salaries induces a different and worse class of men to seek nominations for the offices, and they are mercenary enter the lists and purchase nominations at the meetings of district conferees; this shameful practice is pursued in some districts now, and men have been known to seek the position of delegate in order to make money by selling the nomination to the candidate who would pay highest. The increased pay will become a corruption fund in the hands of unscrupulous men, which they will use to corrupt the fountains of political power, and, like a pestilention, the foul practice will spread over the country, and honest and honorable men will be driven from the field of politics. Nor can we expect the press to escape the baneful influence of money thus used by bad, ambitious men.

Contrast the Congressmen of twenty, thirty, or forty years ago with those who have served at a later date. Take your own city as an illustration: Messrs. Baldwin, Wilkins, Forward, Stevenson, Denny, Biddle, Irwin, Darragh, Hampton and Howe, all served for eight dollars per day, or about fifteen hundred dollars per year. Have the higher salaries of 1856 and 1866 given you abler representatives or purer or nobler men? Is it necessary to push the inquiry or contrast further? Our experience teaches that the loss of the money to the people is the least of the evils to grow out of this wrong. The example set by our highest legislative body is bad; the effect upon our political system must prove pernicious. The people lose confidence in our Congressmen, who are supposed to be our most intelligent men, and general demoralization ensues.

We cannot afford to pass over or condone this wrong; public virtue demands that the law should be repealed, and thus only can the confidence of the people in our public men be restored.

If thequietly submit, they must not be astonished sound some Butler or Carpenter in the next Congress value his services at $10,000 per year. And attach an amendment to an appropriation bill, and bribe the outgoing members wit fivo thousand dollars' extra pay for their vtes, and thus secure the passage of the bill as was done at the last session. Then, a justification of the act, Mr. Carpenter-like, would cite the "precedent" of 1873.

If the plea of "precedent" is to be a justification for wrong doing, I would ask Senator Carpater how long it will be before a precedent of rascality will be received as a justification h our courts?

The refunding of the extra or back pay by a few members does not atone for the wrong; it does not meet the whole case. REPEAL is the remedy, and no man should be nominated who shall refuse at the next session to vote for repeal. Let this be the demand, and the repeal will be carn, and we will not soon witness another attempt of outgoing members to vote themselves five thousand dollars "extra pay."

The people are willing that Congressmen, like other men, should receive a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, but will not favor triple pay for a half day's work.

COMMON SENSE.

### BATHING BOY'S PERIL.

**Attacked by a Huge Garfish.**

The New Orleans *Times* tells a singular story o the danger incurred by a boy who was attacked by a huge garfish while bathing with some companions in the Old Basin Canal near that city. It is as follows: "They had been in the water but a few minutes when one of the boys, a lad about eleven years old, was attacked by a very large garfish and came very near losing his life, first from drowning, and then from the effusion of blood, resulting from the wound inflicted by the teeth of the gar.

The fish is described by the lad as having been large indeed, and, judging from the boldness of he attack and the power manifested in the struggle, there can be no doubt but that it must ave been all the boy described it to be. The first intimation he had of the presence of the fish was seeing it dash at him. In an instant it caught him by the arm, and twice he was dragged underneath the water. Each time as he came to the surface he called to his companionsto save him. The lacerated arm bled freely, and the water for a considerable distance around the scene of the struggle was crimsoned. Horrified at the sight, and alarmed almost a stupefaction, it was some moments before any of the boys could make up their mind to go tohis rescue. At last an elderly brother of the lad went to his relief, and we are informed that it was with no little difficulty that he succeeded in wresting him from the jaws of the fish. he fish had bitten him on the left arm near the wrist, and the blood continued to flow with such force and rapidity that it was thought he would bleed to death before assistance could be had. An old, lady, however, happened to be passing at that instant, and to staunch the flow of blood she tore strips from her dress, and with them bound up the bleeding arm. The question has been raised whether or not it was an alligator, and not a gar-fish, that attacked the boy. Nobody asserts that it was a gar, but recently aglator of considerable size have been seen in the old canal, near the place where these boys w bathing."

### Paris Fashions.

A Pis correspondect assures the fashionable world at "there has been a regular collapse in the fsions; the bustle has exploded, and now the women cannot cake their skirts to lie too flat. Ee trimming is all at the bottom of the skirt,and put on as full as possible, so as to stand very stf. The sash is worn around the dress, just above the knee, tied on theside with a bow and end. No dress is considered elegant that has not a sweeper at the bottom of the skirt for evening dress; it is made of lace and other rich quilings. The walking costumes are all worn short and just escape the ground, which, to say the least, is a clean fashion."

## LETTER FROM DUBLIN.

**The Tramway Lotteries to Outwit Conductors—The Fire and Riot on Thomas Street—The College Games—The Flower Show—The Invasion by American Commissioners.**

[Correspondence of the Boston Globe.]

DUBLIN, June 14, 1873.

Although it was an American firm that laid down the street-railways, or tramways, here, I think that the company has evolved one or two ideas that are worthy of an American origin. First, the high cars with seats on top, then the rule that no one is allowed to stand on the platforms or in the car; but the last idea and the most novel one of all is the system devised by W. L. Barrington, Esq., the Managing Director of the Dublin Tramway's Company, and intended as a check upon conductors. His first idea was a system of tickets which conductors were obliged to give each passenger when he paid his fare, and which the recipients were expected to tear to pieces. By the block remaining, the officers would know how many tickets had been given out; but unfortunately most people simply dropped their tickets, and the conductor, by picking them up, could use them again. Then it was that the great idea was evolved. The tickets were numbered and the public was notified that at the end of each month there would be a grand prize drawing, and the holders of some three hundred of the lucky numbers would get prizes varying in size from one of £10 down to a number of a shilling each. People laughed at the idea, but I believe it has fairly succeeded, for it has been in operation now more than two months, and there have been two drawings, the lucky numbers being announced in the newspapers. Everybody hoards his or her tram-tickets now. I have seen a Countess carefully put her ticket into her purse, and as Countesses are rare birds on such conveyances, I presume that she may have been induced to travel in that very place by the hope of winning something. The director of the company tells me that, before he has saved many times the amount of prizes and cost of tickets and advertising by checking dishonest conductors; and he regards the plan as a grand success, and, indeed, I am told it has been copied, or is to be copied, by several English companies.

FIRE AND RIOT.

One of the great topics of conversation here for the past week has been the great fire in Thomas street, not great from a Boston or Chicago point of view, but still the largest fire that Dublin has had for many years. It broke out on Saturday night in a timber yard; there had been another fire earlier, and the small fire brigade had been occupied with that, so that when this second one was discovered, it was suffered to burn unchecked for some little time; finally men and engines came, and detachments of unarmed military, as is customary here, to assist the firemen; but the scene of action was one of the vilest parts of the town, the rough element was fairly aroused, pillaging had begun, and the mob did not want the fire put out; the result was that the firemen and soldiers were stoned away. More soldiers were sent for, a charge was made, but again the stones of the thieves and rascals were thrown with impunity in spite of law and order. The Lord Mayor arrived on the scene, and was doubled up by a stone in the stomach. More soldiers were sent for, young officers fresh from mess or billiard table, students who had surreptitiously donned the uniform and gear of old Trinity, came rushing up, and the stones down began to fly at the enemy, so that the roughs were kept in check until a large body of soldiers with fixed bayonets arrived, and charged up and down, clearing the streets. Several serious wounds from stones were received, and one man was fatally injured. Meantime the fire was burning on, a main pipe had been burst open and a huge column of water rose high and curved into the air, brilliantly illuminated by the flames, which had spread so as to consume, in addition to the timber yard, a rectifying distillery and five dwelling houses. It was a fine sight to see on twelve hours after it was first discovered, gotten under control. One of the results is said to be a feeling antagonistic to the military, among the lowest classes, which may be uncomfortable for soldiers who have to pass alone through bad quarters of the town, but is certainly high praise.

COLLEGE GAMES.

Another universal topic of discussion here has been the College Games, a sort of annually occurring Olympian contest among young Irishmen, which takes place in the College Park. It is a beautiful sight this year; both days were dry and fine; it is estimated that there were nearly twenty-five thousand as spectators the first day, and thirty thousand the second day. Men, women and children of all grades, all in their brightest clothes, from the swells in the exclusive marquee down to *of pollos* or the unreserved bencher. Dublin's beauty was there in grand force, bright cheeks, sparkling gray eyes, tasteful hair, fine figures, that made one glad to see. As to dress, the commingling of gay colors conveyed the impression that a huge rainbow had settled down all around the race-course, which is itself a quarter of a mile in circumference. As a rule the Irish are not artists, at least Americans think so, but then the Irish consider that the Americans dress too much and too extravagantly. However, the great attraction to me at the races were the young men, the athletes who competed for the numerous very handsome prizes. I never saw a finer looking collection of manhood, erect, intellectual looking, healthy young fellows, clear-eyed and of superb physique. It was a sight to have delighted the Kingleys and Tom Brown Hughes. It was a sight to make the most hopeless pessimist see promise of a glorious future for Ireland and the Irish. I do not remember ever before to have seen such a grouping of mentally and physically superior men. The games consisted of flat races of various lengths, hurdle races, walking matches, throwing the cricket-ball, putting heavy weights and throwing the hammer, besides such comicalities as sack races and Siamese races. Miller, the champion of former years, the holder of three-score prizes and of the champion belt for Ireland, the best runner and hurdle-jumper in the Island, proved to be over-trained and was beaten in every flat race by Courtney, a new hero only nineteen years old. But Hart, the pet of everybody, the great walker, had worn to be the finest human somest man in Ireland, came out superior even to himself. His seven mile walk surprised every one, it was a scene not soon to be forgotten, a slight, high-bred, perfectly proportioned, beautifully moulded figure, broad up, chest out, arms back, walking like a steam-engine around that green course, surrounded by excited, cheering multitudes,followed by competitors who gradually fell out, one by one, until only Blacky Barrington was left to come in second, a quarter of a mile behind. The time, I am told, was the best ever made on grass; one hour and fifteen seconds, although better time has been made at Oxford on an asphalt walking course.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

There were other attractions at the college games. There were hospitable tables spread in scores of rooms, and invitations to lunch, more than any one could by any possibility accept. Then there were men coming up and making fashionable apologies for not having lunch, but suggesting the advisability of accompanying them to their rooms for a "biscuit and a fizz," meaning champagne or moselle, or perhaps instead of the fizz there would be claret and cake. The regular lunches were splendid affairs. White table cloths and display of glass were there, with cold salmon and lobster salad, the inevitable cold fowl and ham, the equally inevitable pie of game, meat, or tart of rhubarb, deep and mysterious, being without bottom crust. But champagne was the most fiavitable of all; the popping of corks began about two o'clock and never ceased until far into the night, and the sanctity of the clotted retreats of learning was invaded by all sorts of distinctions. Woman asserted her right to enter the University, and did so in flying colors of every hue, and made havoc with knife and fork. Altogether, whether looked upon as a popular gathering, as a superb display of physical prowess and perfection, or as a source of elegant and comprehensive hospitality, the college games of 1873 were a success. The two days following the college games were specially devoted to the first flower show in the Exhibition Palace Grounds, this season, but was spoiled by the rain coming down. Ireland has just been suffering from an almost unparalleled season of drouth. For several weeks this spongy Island has had no rain to moisten it. For several weeks we have been having weather as bright as any American June weather, but the flower show brought it to an end. The rain came down then and has been coming down at short intervals, in the good old Irish style, ever since. It is just as well, too, for the hay and potatoes were both beginning to suffer sadly, as a porous country like this needs a vast amount more water than is required by continental lands.

INTERESTING CONTEST.

The first day of the college games the result of a most interesting contest of another nature was announced. Last year two fellowships were vacant in Trinity College; a number of candidates went in and two were elected, McCay and Purser. The latter was a Moravian, and refused to accept on account of the tenets, religious and otherwise. Some people regarded him as a martyr for conscience sake, and others as a very foolish young gentleman; but the result was a vacancy, which had to be filled this year. In the meantime Mr. Fawcett's bill has passed in Parliament, and has become a law, and Mr. Purser again entered the lists. Strictly he should not have been allowed to do this; as the college law reads, I am told, that should any man resign a fellowship, another man shall be elected; but the examining body chose to regard him as another man. The examination was a fearful one, the competitors were numerous and the interest was intense. Minchin, Purser's most dangerous rival last year, did not enter again, and it was thought Purser would easily go in, but you cannot always eat your bread and have it, and when you throw away a good thing it cannot always be found when you want it, and so when the Senior fellows, the Provost and the Vice-Provost, all marched in state to the Commons room, and after due deliberation appeared at the top of the step and announced to the expectant crowd that Panton was first, the cheers that went up were very loud and hearty, and Purser had to be content with the Madden prize of $300. I must apologize for taking up so much time with the College, but it is the most interesting topic here just now, and for several months to come its doors will be closed and its courts empty.

AMERICANS WHO PASS THROUGH DUBLIN.

The number of Americans who pass through Dublin is enormous this year. The Shelbourne and Gresham Hotels are thronged with them, and you see them everywhere through the streets, always distinguishable, the ladies by their superiority of dress, and by the utter absence of chignon, which still reigns here. The gentlemen can be told partly by their physique, but chiefly by their low crowned hats. Some, I am sorry to say by their tobacco stained mouths, for I have never seen any gentleman but an American chew tobacco. Most of the gentlemen seem to be Commissioners to Vienna; some State, some National, some local, some feeling their increased importances, others showing a feeling of half humiliation at the honor which they bear meekly. Some, I see, entre their names in the hotel books with "Hon." before them, and some do nothing of the sort. In fact it really seems as if America had determined to send a grand contribution of complete specimens of every class and kind of free and enlightened citizen to be found any place between the Atlantic and the Pacific. This is my opinion, coming from out of the way Dublin, whither not more than one out of ten of American travelers in Europe come. There have been Boston people here too, and there is a Boston ship at the quays now, the Belvidere, Captain Burdey, which came in last week with a cargo of grain from San Francisco.

LATEST LONDON FOLLY.

The latest London folly has been speedily adopted here. Three young swell officers have started a coach to run daily between the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, and the International, Bray, going by way of Kingstown. It is a beautiful coach of the old fashion, dark green in color, high bodied, with seats on top and behind, and a guard in dark green livery. One of the officers drives each day, it may be a lord, or a baronet, or simply a commoner of degree, but one or the other you are sure to have, and so the box seat costs half a crown more than any other for the round trip. All the seats are taken days beforehand, and in every respect it is a revival of the old coaching days, down to the blowing of the horn at arrival and departure, and the freezing of the guard. It is a curious freak of swelldom; but it has good results and is harmless, and nothing could be much pleasanter than a spin on the top of this bandbox drag, along the sea coast, on a fine day, behind four thoroughbred horses; and a great many people can enjoy it now who could not afford it before this coach was put on.

KAYE.

## UNIONTOWN, PA.

**Arm Chairs Used to Some Purpose—How the Fourth of July Was Spent, and the Manner In Which Fayette County Views Manifest their Independence—Local Option—The Summer Resorts—Fishing Excursions.**

*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

These long, lazy, sultry summer days it requires a monstrous amount of energy to enable a man to set himself about the task of writing a letter, particularly when items are almost as scarce as cool weather, but every now and then something turns up and furnishes food for gossip.

HICKORY CHAIRS.

The men congregate on the street corners after sundown, and comfortably settling themselves in easy arm-chair fashion, tilt back and discuss the topics, more for the purpose of amusement and entertainment than for instruction. In Uniontown, as elsewhere, the old-fashioned hickory chairs are a recognized institution, and the stranger cannot but remark how universally they are used. In the evening, when the day's labor is over and business begins to subside, the fortunate owner of a chair hauls it out to the pavement, seats himself in it, tilts back against the building, crosses his legs, lights a cigar, and with a feeling of supreme satisfaction surveys the passers-by, or, if he has company, which is most generally the case, falls in line with the others and commences upon almost any subject that happens to present itself, the young ladies being subjects most preferable for conversational discetion. They are considered legitimate game, and as they flit by on the wing many a shot is sent after them, but owing to the poor powder that is generally used, the only perceptible effect produced, is to cause the clips of some one sitting near to curl with contempt at such a waste of ammunition, or a look of sarcasm on the part of the speaker. Be it said, however, that vulgar remarks are seldom made in regard to any one.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The citizens hailing from a stranger, with all due gravity and proper feeling of pride, that "Local Option" prevails. There is no doubt in the world but that it does. So does whiskey, and the fact was made painfully evident on the "Glorious Fourth," when every man who had any inclination to get gloriously drunk did so, and then slowly and solemnly took up the line of march for the mountain, to return at midnight with aching head, and weary feet, and troubled spirit, seeking for comfort and consolation, and getting it, too, in first class style, from the one who had been ignored and left at home by more wrath and keep in consequence, and for her husband with whom he came in during the still, small hours, endeavoring to make her believe that he felt perfectly easy and self possessed by himself as well as by the aid of the bannister. The objects and bonds is to us to have means of punishing a defaulter but the protection of the Government from pecuniary loss, and the object is just as important in the case of a military officer as of a civilian. Besides, as drest, clerk under the act of 1865 clearly would not cover the loss of money paid to the Commissioner under the joint resolution of 1867, but by the third section of that resolution all money paid or disbursed under the same and regulations governing other disbursing officers of the army. This required the Commissioner to give a bond in the same manner that any officer of the army would do. On the 31st of October, 1871, the Commissioner did give a bond in the sum of $10,000, the condition of which recites that he had been appointed a special agent and disbursing officer of the Bureau of Refugees, &c., and provides that he shall henceforth, during his holding and remaining in said office, carefully discharge the duties thereof, and faithfully expend all public money and honorably account for the same and for all public property which shall or may come into his hands on account of the subsistence and quartermaster's departments, or such Bureau, without fraud or delay. This bond was not given until four years after the appointment of the Commissioner to pay claims of colored soldiers under the joint resolutions of 1869, and of course covers no default previous to its date. The form would seem to be for bonds of ordinary disbursing officers of the army, and is a little ambiguous in designating the office and duties of the principal obligator. Reference ought to have been made in the bond to the joint resolution.

There is a provision requiring any other officer than those already named to give bonds, but it was perfectly lawful to take a bond from any subordinate officer of the bureau employed in the disbursement of money direct to the United States, and such bond would have been valid and binding, although not required by the statute. Under the act of 1865 the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau would not, I think, be liable for funds paid directly to the Assistant Commissioners and disbursed by the Assistant Commissioners. They were not appointed by him, nor were they his agents. They were Government officers, and by requiring bonds to be given by these officers the statute would seem to have intended to relieve the Commissioner from liability for their acts with a little more than usual justification. But the resolution of 1867 is very explicit. All money paid under that act is paid directly to the Commissioner, and it is enacted that he shall be responsible for the safe custody and faithful disbursement of the funds entrusted to him. Nothing is said about any of the Assistant Commissioners or about any of the disbursing officers; and although it was probably necessary, and undoubtedly lawful, for the Commissioner to appoint or employ disbursing officers to help him himself, nevertheless he is responsible civilly, under the act, for their acts, the same as if done by himself, and even if he took bonds from them directly from the Government, this cannot relieve him of such liability. The Government may enforce both securities in order to indemnify itself for any loss which through the default of subordinate officers it may have suffered. This liability might in some respects be enlarged by the terms of the bond given by the Commissioner, but of course it could not be in the least diminished. The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau is, therefore, liable for all losses sustained by the Government through the default of a subordinate disbursing officer or other persons employed by him in the disbursem nt of moneys entrusted to him under the joint resolution of 1867.

As to the chief disbursing officer, it is almost impossible, from the facts which are now before me, to state what his liability to the Government may be. Of course he is liable, both civilly and criminally, for his own misconduct. How far he is liable for the acts of subordinates employed under him is a question which it is impossible for me to answer without a copy of his bond and without more information in respect to his appointment and employment than I have been able to obtain from a perusal of the papers sent to me. If any other officers give bonds to the Government their sureties are liable for their misconduct or loss occasioned by them, according to the tenor thereof. Further than this, upon the facts before me, I cannot answer.

Your second question seems likewise to include the subject of criminal in addition to civil prosecution for acts of fraud or embezzlement. Under this fact the offending parties are, of course, liable criminally, unless the offense is barred by the statute limitating ordinary criminal prosecutions to two years. Any disbursing or other officer who has misappropriated money entrusted to him under this act, may be indicted therefor, whether he is appointed directly by the Government or is a subordinate officer or clerk appointed by the Commissioner or any other officer of the Bureau. Such prosecution must be by indictment, unless the offender is liable to trial by court martial.

By section No. 3 any military officer may be detailed and assigned to duty under this act without increase of pay or allowance. It is sufficient, in the present case, to say that a military officer so detailed and assigned to duty still remains within military jurisdiction, and is liable to military law for any violation of his duty as such.

A more difficult question arises under section 3 of the joint resolution of March 29th, 1867, whereby all money held or disbursed under the provisions of this resolution shall be held and disbursed under the same rules and regulations governing other disbursing officers of the army. The language of this is a little obscure when reference is made to the act establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, and this obscurity probably arises from the fact, of which I am informed, that all the principal officers of the Bureau were military officers, assigned to this special duty. I do not think this provision can be considered as subjecting to court martial a person not otherwise subject to such jurisdiction. To have that effect, the act ought to be clear and unambiguous, and it would only be by a most forced and violent construction that the rules and regulations governing other disbursing officers of the army can be interpreted to include liability to trial by martial law in respect of civilians. The rules and regulations governing disbursing officers would establish the degree of responsibility and accountability to which the Commiss oner would be liable, leaving his trial by a civil or military tribunal to depend upon his civil or military status. This question, however, if the facts be as I am informed, is of no practical importance. If, therefore, any military officer detailed for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau has been guilty of the misappropriation of money, or of any violation of the rules governing disbursing officers of the army, he may be tried by court martial in the same manner as any other such army officer.

Finally, I need hardly say that claim agents and other persons not officers of the Government, who have obtained money from the Bureau by means of forged receipts and vouchers and other frauds, can be prosecuted criminally if two years have not elapsed since the commission of the crime, and can also be sued in civil courts by the United States in the same manner as employes of the Bureau can be. As I have before said, there is no statute limiting the time in which the Government can begin a civil suit, but suits for penalties and double damages under the act of March 2d, 1863, must be begun within six years. (12th Statute at Large, pp. 696 to 698.)

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

**New Fifty Cent Notes.**

Plates for the new fifty cent note have been prepared at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, and the work of printing the new note will be commenced next week, though it will be probably ten days before the note will be issued to the public. The new note will be about a quarter of an inch shorter than that now in circulation, and a quarter of an inch wider, its dimensions being three and three-quarters inches long by two inches wide. On the face of the note, left hand side, is a vignette head of Samuel Dexter, who was Secretary of the Treasury in 1801, and a former Governor of the State of Massachusetts. On the right of the vignette is a portion of the portrait lathe work with the words "fifty cents" in white letters engraved across the face. The story, or lettering, on the note is the same as on the present issue, with the exception of the words "receivable for all U. S. stamps," at the bottom of the note, which are omitted on the new one. The seal is printed in the centre of the face, and is enclosed in cycloidal work, a new feature upon fractional currency. The back of the new fifty cent note will be printed in New York, will be in green. It is made up of geometrical lathe work and scrolls. On the right hand corner the word "cents" found on the old note is omitted, and the numeral "50" takes its place. The date of the passage of the act authorizing the issue is omitted from the face of the new note and put upon the back thereof. On the left hand side of the back there is an open space to show the fibre in the paper, and it will not be shown on the face as this date in the old note. The new note, of course, will take the place of the one now in circulation, as the present issue has been counterfeited, although not to any great extent. No other re fractional currency will be issued at present.

**Military Prison at Rock Island.**

Congress, at its last session, passed an act to provide for the establishment of a military prison at Rock Island, Ills., for the confinement and reformation of offenders against the rules of the army, and the Secretary of War was authorized to organize a Board of five members, to consist of three officers of the army, and two persons from civil life, to adopt a plan for the building, and frame regulations for the government of the institution, &c. The act, however, failed to appropriate any money to carry out its provisions, and therefore the Secretary cannot have the work commenced. He has, however, appointed three officers of the army, namely: Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles, of the Fifth Infantry; Major Thos. A. Barr, Judge Advocate, and Major George B. Andrews, of the Fifth Artillery, to make the necessary inspection for a site, prepare a plan, &c., in order that the work may be commenced as soon as possible after the meeting of Congress, when the necessary appropriation will be made. These officers will visit the various prisons throughout the country this summer, with a view to collecting information relative to the plans and management of prisons as will be useful in the one proposed.

**A Tour Among the Indians.**

Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, will leave here soon for a tour in the West to visit the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, over which tribe he was formerly agent, and while absent he will visit other tribes on the Missouri river. He goes to Minnesota especially to settle the affairs of the Chippewas, and will return here to do so. From Minnesota he goes to the Indian country for a conference with Governor Davis in relation to Satanta and Big Tree in August.

**New Postal Treaty with Japan.**

The new postal treaty between this country and Japan is nearly completed, and will be submitted to the President for approval on his return.

## THE RIVERS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., July 9, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 P. M., July 9, 1873:

| Stations. | Above Low Water. | Change in 24 hours. | Direction of Wind. | State of Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ft. | in. | | |
| Cairo | 28 | 4 | NE | Cloudy |
| Cincinnati | 21 | 4 | E | Fair |
| Davenport | 10 | 6 | S | Cloudy |
| Leavenworth | 12 | 7 | W | Cloudy |
| LaCrosse | 2 | 5 | W | Cloudy |
| Louisville | 8 | 6 | | Clear |
| Memphis | 21 | | NW | Fair |
| Nashville | 7 | 5 | NW | Fair |
| New Orleans | 4 | 6 | NW | Fair |
| Omaha | 13 | 11 | NW | Fair |
| Pittsburgh | 7 | 10 | NW | Cloudy |
| Shreveport | 22 | 11 | NW | Fair |
| St. Louis | 24 | 9 | SE | Fair |
| St. Paul | 8 | 6 | N | Cloudy |
| Vicksburg | 28 | 10 | SE | Cloudy |

JAS. B. MURRAY, Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—River 22 feet; stationary. The Charmer, from Evansville, arrived and departed.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Arrived—Johnson, Keokuk; Future City and Pauline Carroll, New Orleans; Minnesota, St. Paul; Bertram, Cincinnati; Belle Memphis, Memphis. Departed—Johnson, Keokuk; Northwestern, St. Paul; Ames, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis; Josie, Peoria; Lady Lee, Red River. River about stationary in depth, but the Illinois is rising rapidly from the effect of late rains. Clear and cool. A project is on foot here, which is likely to be carried out soon, for the consolidation of the St. Louis and Memphis Packet Company and the Mississippi and Missouri Transportation Company, and the purchase at an appraised valuation of all the steamers now or lately running between this port and New Orleans, paying therefor one-quarter cash and three-quarters in stock of the Company. The number of St. Louis and New Orleans steamers is about seventeen, which, with the Memphis and Vicksburg Packet, and the tugs and barges of the Illinois Valley Company, would make one of the largest and most powerful transportation companies in the world.

CAIRO, July 9.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg, 1 P. M.; Joe Fleming, St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Strader, St. Louis, 3; W. R. Brown, St. Louis, 7; Keystone, Memphis, 7. Departed—Nashville, Memphis, 2 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 3; Strader, Tennessee River, 4. River risen 12 inches. Clear; mercury, 80.

EVANSVILLE, July 9.—Clear and pleasant; mercury 68 to 82. River fallen 3 inches. Up—Fayette and George Roberts, 9 A. M. Down—Quickstep, midnight; Tarascon, 12:30 P. M.; Mary Ament, 3; Idlewild, 5. Very little business to-day.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—River rising; 8 feet in canal; 6 feet in chute. Mostly clear and pleasant. Business dull. Only local packets moving. The Mary Houston leaves for New Orleans to-night with a good start.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—River declining. Clear and hot. Departed, last night, Jno. F. Tolle, Evansville; Bee and barge, St. Louis; Glencoe, New Orleans. To-day—Julia, St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—No arrivals. Departed—Shannon, Cincinnati; James Howard, St. Louis. Clear; thermometer 93.

NASHVILLE, July 9.—River rapidly declining; 5 feet on shoals. Arrived—Eddyville, Evansville. Departed—Eddyville, Evansville.

**John H. Eastburn's Will.**

BOSTON, July 9.—The will of the late John H. Eastburn bequeaths sums of money ranging from $500 to $2,000 to many personal friends and to employes in his printing office and his family servants, also to several persons who had served an apprenticeship in his office. His printing office he gives to three workmen who have been long in his employ. Among personal friends Thomas Barry, the veteran actor, receives $2,000, and H. P. Shillaber $1,000. $5,000 each is bequeathed to the Franklin Typographical Society, the Home for Old Men, Old Ladies' Home, Boston Asylum and Farm School, Industrial School, Perkins Institution and Destitute Children, $10,000 to the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, and smaller sums for numerous other benevolent purposes. Liberal provision is made for the widow and relations, and the remainder of the property is given to the Boston Provident Society, the income to be expended in supplying food, clothing fuel and other necessaries to the poor of Boston.

**Temperance in Massachusetts.**

BOSTON, July 9.—At an adjourned meeting of the State Temperance Alliance, to-day, the Secretary read a report of the Campaign Committee, recommending that towns and cities be canvased to secure the names of men who will pledge themselves to take charge of a thorough temperance canvass in their respective districts, also recommending the appointment of agents to take charge of the work and employ such assistance as may be necessary to carry out the complete State prohibition canvass. A resolution that the execution of the liquor law by State and city officials was not satisfactory to the Alliance was adopted. There was considerable Butler and anti-Butler talk at the meeting, but all attempts to designate candidates for Governor were warded off.

## SECOND EDITION.

### Four O'Clock.

### THE CAPITAL.

**Opinion of the Attorney General in the Howard Case.**

**The Commissioner Held Responsible for the Acts of his Subordinates.**

**Military Prison at Rock Island.**

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1873.

**Opinion of the Attorney General in the Howard Case.**

The following is the opinion of the Attorney General in the Howard case:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, July 3.—Sir: I have duly considered your communication of the 31st of May, with the accompanying documents and papers, upon the subject of frauds in the late Bureau of Refuge, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. The papers which I transmit to me are in many respects incomplete, and particularly so in not including bonds or copies of bonds of the Commissioner of said Bureau and its chief disbursing officer, and I have been able to obtain but one of them. I think, however, I have enough facts before me to enable me to answer the questions which you propose. The Freedmen's Bureau was established by the act of March 3d, 1865, the material parts of which are as follows: By the section it is provided that "there is hereby shall be under the management and control of a Commissioner to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose compensation shall be $3,000 per annum, and such number of clerks as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of War, and the Commissioner and chief clerk shall, before entering upon their duties, give bonds to the Treasury of the United States, the former in the sum of $50,000 and the latter in the sum of $10,000, conditional for the faithful discharge of their duties respectively, with securities to be approved by the Attorney General as sufficient, which bonds shall be filed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, to be by him put in suit for the benefit of any injured party upon the breach of any condition thereof. The third section of the act creating the Bureau is then quoted to show the duties and responsibilities of the commissioner.

The papers which you enclose to me show that considerable sums of money have been taken from the Bureau by officers employed in the Bureau by means of forged receipts and vouchers for bounties due colored soldiers, and by means of receipts and vouchers fraudulently procured them, and you ask my opinion upon the questions: First, in cases where such parties must be prosecuted, what should be the law in order for the protection of the interests of the Government and of claimants? Second, when the prosecution is not barred by a statute of limitations, should be had? Third, to what extent is the late Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands and his chief officer responsible?

Your questions are not quite so explicit as I could wish, and I am certain whether by the word "prosecution" you refer solely to criminal proceedings against the offender, or to civil and criminal. For offenses of this kind, it is open to the Government to proceed criminally against an offender, and likewise to proceed in civil action against him, and against any person who is responsible for his acts. Where it is impossible to proceed criminally, either by reason of the offender having absconded or the time of execution being barred by a statute of limitations, he may be sued in civil action if it be deemed expedient, or if property of his can be attached. The Commissioner, chief officer or any other officer or clerk employed by the Bureau has obtained, in the method mentioned in your communication, moneys from the Government, and if it is thought best to sue him personally, the papers may be sent to the District Attorney of the district in which he resides, or where he has property, for action. There is no statute barring the United States in civil actions.

The late Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau gave no bonds on his appointment in 1865, because, as he informs you, Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, did not think that the provision in the statute requiring bonds could apply to the case of an officer of the army detailed for duty under that act. After due consideration I find it impossible to concur in that opinion. The object of bonds is to give to the Government means of punishing a defaulter, but the protection of the Government from pecuniary loss, and the object is just as important in the case of a military officer as of a civilian. Besides, as drest, clerk under the act of 1865 clearly would not cover the loss of money paid to the Commissioner under the joint resolution of 1867, but by the third section of that resolution all money paid or disbursed under the same and regulations governing other disbursing officers of the army. This required the Commissioner to give a bond in the same manner that any officer of the army would do. On the 31st of October, 1871, the Commissioner did give a bond in the sum of $10,000, the condition of which recites that he had been appointed a special agent and disbursing officer of the Bureau of Refugees, &c., and provides that he shall henceforth, during his holding and remaining in said office, carefully discharge the duties thereof, and faithfully expend all public

# DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....M. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$10 00
Do. for six months.....5 00
Do. for three months.....2 50
Do. for one month.....1 00
By the week, payable to agent or carrier.....15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will upon application be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1873.


BONDS at Frankfort 96¾

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 38¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¾@115¾.

THE Tigress will sail on Saturday fully equipped for her voyage of search and rescue. She will be prepared for a two years' voyage, should it prove necessary to stay so long.

FRANCE is rapidly closing up its account with Germany, having just paid another instalment on the last milliard, and is ready to pay the balance before the time agreed upon expires.

LORD GORDON, who had such an adventurous experience in New York, having made use of Horace Greeley to secure an introduction to Jay Gould, whom he mulcted out of a considerable quantity of railroad bonds and stock, was entrapped to the Manitoban border, and arrested by some detectives who had robbed him. The Manitobans rescued him, and the parties who were trying to get him to New York were arrested in turn. The whole difficulty grew out of an attempt to bring him to New York, where suits for swindling will be pushed against him.

PROF. LANGLEY's report to the Board of the Western University, of his operations as Director of the Allegheny Observatory, shows that that institution has accomplished much work of practical and scientific value during the past year. The longitude of the city of Austin, Texas, was accurately ascertained, in compliance with the request of the Governor of that State. Our municipal clock, and many railroad timekeepers, have been regulated. Two new rooms and a basement have been added to the building, through the generosity of William Thaw and Dr. C. G. Hussey.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* publishes, in its financial column, a note addressed it by a correspondent, which serves to convey the impression that the city of Pittsburgh does not pay promptly the interest on its bonds. This is an error. All the interest that matured on the first of July was promptly provided for at the usual place of payment. There are $50,000 of outstanding railroad bonds, for which five per cent. compromise bonds were offered and not accepted. On this amount the interest is withheld, and the parties holding these bonds can speedily ascertain whether they can force payment on these by testing the question in the Courts. But on all other debts of the city, the interest has been promptly paid.

THE doubts existing as to the durability of wooden pavements make it not only proper, but exceedingly desirable, that steps be taken to ascertain how long the several styles of pavement may be expected, under favorable circumstances, to wear. It is claimed that the pavement on Wood street is worn out now, and it has been in use for a very short time. It is of untreated, soft wood, and the argument will be set up, very naturally, that were this wood treated chemically, it would be very much more durable. But it is a question not fully decided, whether the chemically treated wood will endure more wear than the untreated; that it will resist the action of the elements longer is clear enough, but it is not so certain that it will endure more friction. The determination of this question is of great practical importance. The bonds issued under the Penn avenue act have ten years to run; but if the pavement is worn out before they mature, it follows that the money that must be paid will represent nothing; or if the pavement is renewed, the indebtedness placed on property will gradually depreciate its net value. We certainly can secure a commission capable of giving the entire subject, not merely of wood pavements, but of any kind of pavement, a thorough examination, involving the items of cost, durability, expense of repairs, quality, and all the questions that are involved in a proper pavement. This Commission should be required to fully elaborate their views, giving the reasons which lead them to favor or reject any given kind of pavement. Such an examination of the subject would be more thorough than that made by Commissioners elected to improve streets, and one such examination would answer for the entire city. We are, at present, driving along heedlessly—incurring large outlays, with but little real information as to the value of the several kinds of pavement. The sooner we amend our course the better.

### THE CENTRAL BOARD.

We prefer to commend, rather than criticise, and are gratified that there is much in the action of the Central Board, at its Tuesday meeting, that not merely meets our commendation, but realizes the advice we have repeatedly given. If the vacation period is well employed, the High and Ward Schools will enter upon their next terms, decidedly improved in efficiency and possessed of one great essential, a clearly defined purpose. The reports of Superintendent Luckey and Professor Jillson contain recommendations, so clearly in the line of what we suggested, that we shall watch with interest the development of the new plans. The City Superintendent states that frequent meetings have been held, between himself and the Principals of the District schools, to determine "how the High and District schools should be graded, so as to have the various subjects taught presented to the mind of the pupil in a logical manner and in natural grades." The result of these consultations was a recommendation, adopted in the main by the Central Board. While we have not the plan proposed before us, we have confidence in the result of the labors of the Superintendent and Principals. We have regarded it as one of the great evils of what may now be termed the old system,—that it was uncertain and experimental, whether a child would pass the examination for admission to the High School. Now it will be generally certain. The ratios of admission to the High School,—about one in a hundred of those attending the Ward Schools succeeding in gaining admission—ought to have condemned the old, uncertain system long ago.

Professor Jillson, in his report, says that the several departments at the High School "are now in separate rooms." We regret that the Normal Department is not entirely banished from the Institution,—or what would be better, that ample provision is not made for a real Normal School, rather than keeping a plaything, humorously labeled "Normal Department," but we hope that improvements will yet be made in this particular. The absolute separation of the several departments is proper and right, and indicates that the lines of demarcation between the departments are to be more rigidly drawn in the future than they have been in the past.

We notice two items, which we credit to the independent action of the Central Board, and which is a movement in the right direction. The one is a recommendation, favorably received from the Committee, to increase the salary of one of the hardest working and most successful teachers in the High School. The other, to refer the duties of the Belles Lettres Professor to the Professor of Elocution. We refer to this to say two things: 1. We think the Professors in the High School should be remunerated on the basis of merit, experience and ability. There is certainly little need of a large number of expensive professors. There should be a few—but minor positions ought to be filled by persons who will be content with a moderate salary, until they have developed proficiency, or made reputation. On the supposition that the Principal teaches, which he ought to do, until the school attains larger proportions, there should be less expense in the item of salaries. Here, in part, is where the great increase of expense has developed. 2. Time and care should be taken in selecting suitable teachers. We know nothing of the young man proposed further than that we hear he is an under-graduate, and an assistant teacher in a country school. He may be none the worse for all this; but, inasmuch as it is advisable to control expense, it is at least important that time and care should be exercised in selecting a new professor. The High School cannot afford to be constantly changing, nor can it have inferior teachers.

The recommendation of Mr. Luckey that a site be offered, on the High School premises, for the Mechanics' High School, is worthy of attention. We have already discussed the importance of securing this institution to Pittsburgh. There is a peculiar propriety in having the two High Schools contiguous. They might even be placed under one general control; but whether or not this is done, they should be contiguous. As the Governor will be here next week to investigate this subject, we suggest that steps be taken to bring this proposition to his attention, along with that which has already been made by Mr. Kelly.

### A SALARIED MAYOR.

The time for another Mayoralty election draws on apace, and with it the question, —shall it be a salaried or fee office? When once a Mayor is elected, it is difficult, during his term of office, to enact a law, reducing his income. Popular sentiment, and a sense of fairness, serve to maintain a form of payment that may be in vogue when a person enters office. But no reasonable objection can be alleged against arranging in advance for such changes, in the method of remunerating a given officer, as may seem best for the general public. The fee system, as at present managed, results in an income entirely too large for an office of no greater responsibility than that of Mayor. We have heard it estimated, that since the consolidation of the South Side with the city, the fees of the Mayor are at the rate of $38,000 a year. This is but little, if at all extravagant, as an estimate. There can be no doubt but that the office is profitable,—the fines for signs and lettered awnings, and the increased number of fines for petty offences, making a very large aggregate.

The fee system is objectionable, not merely because of its putting in the pocket of an official about $20,000 a year that ought to be placed to the credit of the city, but on account of the stimulus it gives certain practices, little short of mal-administration. It is, as matters go, the interest of the Mayor to levy fines for every imaginable violation of law. The sign and awning raids were examples of what may be done in this particular. In most instances where parties were brought up and fined, they were simply guilty of following a general custom, and had no intention of violating a city ordinance. It may be admitted that they are amenable to fine—but public and personal warning should have preceded arrest. The object of law is not to fill the pockets, but to protect the public interests. The more gentle the manner of giving this effect the better; but prompt assessment and collection of fines can hardly be said to be either considerate or gentle. There are stories afloat—how true we do not pretend to say —that the Mayor's clerk generally makes an accurate examination of those arrested for petty offences, and that the fines are usually confined to the ability to pay. If these, and other rumored evils, are not the outgrowth of the existing system, it is because of the superior virtue of those in office.

We are not anxious that petty infractors of law should, in every case, be sent to the work house, nor do we desire them to be insufficiently punished; but there should be some well established rule, by which a perfect uniformity of punishment should be meted out. We believe that this would be more certain to be the case, were the Mayor a salaried officer, as then his personal interests would not affect his judgment. All these minor considerations aside, and the fact remains, that the grade of ability required, or the amount of service rendered, are not worth more than about $6,000 a year. If there is a larger income attached to the office, the surplus should go to relieve the burdens of taxation. The city Treasury has need of every dollar it can command, and the people feel very keenly the burdens of taxation. Every leak that can possibly be stopped should be,—and the $20,000 more than a fair salary, received by the Mayor, is, practically so much taken from the pockets of the people.

When the trouble is taken to meet these statements, the answer is made that the Mayor's income is derived from fines, and hence is paid, not by the people, but by the infractors of law. True; but if, after paying the Mayor a fair salary, a considerable sum can be turned into the treasury, it will relieve the people of just that amount of taxation. We may add that a limited salary will prevent the competition and corruption that often attend a canvass for the office. The income now attached to it not only makes it a bone of contention, but leads to a large expenditure to secure it. Expectant candidates have been known to expend so much, that failing to secure the office, they were well nigh ruined. This evil is based on the fact that the income is so attractive, that men are induced to use meanness to secure it, that naturally tend to corrupt the people, as well as the officer himself. Make the salary reasonable, and much of this temptation is put aside. We shall recur to this subject again. Now is the time to agitate, until we secure an abrogation of the fee system, and the substitution of a salary for the Mayor. The new City Charter aimed at this, and in this respect was commendable.

### POLITICAL NOTES.

THOMAS H. ARMSTRONG has been endorsed as the Republican candidate for Governor of Minnesota by the Olmstead county Republican Convention.

MASSACHUSETTS politicians are looking about for a successor to the late Congressman Whiting, from the Southern Boston District. Mr. Whiting's strongest competitor was the Hon. H. L. Pierce, now Mayor of Boston, and it is not improbable that he may be chosen to fill the vacant seat.

REPUBLICAN local nominations, as far as made throughout the State, give the greatest satisfaction to the masses of the party, leaving contriving "Liberal" Republicans, and hungry, played-out Democrats no chance at fault-finding. We doubt very much if an "independent" ticket will be nominated in any county in the State.—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

THE Abingdon *Virginia* and Lynchburg *Republican* (Conservative) agree that no Conservative candidate for Governor of Virginia "should be chosen because he is the man for the times; as the requisite for success—ability, honesty and merit; not because he aspires to the position, nor because of any individual claims, real or imaginary, which he or his friends may choose to assert." No matter what section such a candidate may hail from, the *Republican* thinks that one with the above qualifications will sweep the State by an immense majority. The campaign for the gubernatorial nominations is becoming quite interesting in the "Old Dominion."—*N. Y. Herald.*

### Epigram on the French Ministry.

The *Masque* of Paris publishes a *jardin des racines* of the ministry of France, which, as a clever epigram, is worth reproducing:

De Broglie is our man of affairs,
M. Beulle sends our circulars,
Ernoul presides o'er the magistrates,
Bathie instructs the luxuriates,
Devaux scours our rusty arms,
D'Harney steers our peaceful ships,
Pierrot builds our monuments,
La Bouillerie prescribes our commercial law,
And as to MacMahon, he is our Shah.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Scotch Conservatives are about to start a daily paper in Glasgow, and £70,000 are said to have been subscribed for the purpose. Every penny of it will be wanted.

IT is thought that the office of Vice President of the Erie Railway Company, made vacant by the retirement of General Diven, will be abolished, and the duties will devolve upon the General Manager, probably Mr. Devereux.

IN excavating the docks at Locust Point, Baltimore, to a depth of twenty-four feet, a bed of iron ore has been encountered, which is believed to extend across the harbor to Canton, and runs for some distance beyond in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction.

THE Philadelphia *Age* aptly remarks that a "maiden speech" was once a mere figure of speech for the first effort of a young lawyer or a new Congressman. But now it has become a reality, and the fair sex perplex courts and startle audiences with their "maiden efforts."

GEN. STANLEY, in charge of the military expedition escorting the engineers of the Northern Pacific Railway, reports that the survey of the road has been made to a point seventy miles west of Bismarck, Dakota. The route traverses a finely watered and fertile country, and cuts through ample coal deposits twenty-seven miles west of the Missouri River.

DURING the last six months there have been in Chicago and the rest of Cook county, Ill., 8,655 transfers of real estate, aggregating $43,475,377. This is an excess over the same period of last year of 756 sales and of $8,266,263 in values, or an increase of about 10 per cent. per annum in the number of transactions, and 20 per cent. in the volume of business.

FOR a potentate whose subjects are but lately dying of starvation, it must be acknowledged that the Shah of Persia spends his money lavishly. Twelve thousand dollars to the servants at Buckingham Palace and eight thousand more to the policemen are said to be among the trifling gratuities distributed by the Shah in London. Can such princely munificence possibly continue through the remainder of this imperial progress?

MARRIED LADIES should be cautious about disciplining their husbands, when the latter come home tipsy, by sticking their heads in a bucket of water. At such times the husbands are not fitted for the reception of water. Mrs. Junk, of Marietta, Ohio, was in the habit of so disciplining her husband, but she knows better now. Last week she tried it, and held his head in the pail till he was subjugated. Now she is a lone widow.

A SHORT time ago Allan Ward, a negro, suspected of arson near Thompson Station, Tenn., was taken from custody by a band of armed men, who attempted to hang him. He escaped, was shot and wounded, and afterwards not seen until a few days ago, when attention was called to his whereabouts by a flock of buzzards, which were at work on his corpse. His wife has sworn out a warrant against three men whom she suspects of committing the outrage.

TELEGRAPHIC crop reports from numerous points in Illinois and Iowa, covering the greater part of these States, show that while the recent severe storms have considerably damaged the wheat crop, particularly in localities where it was ready to harvest, there will be fully an average crop. The oats have suffered more, being badly lodged and in many place have to be mowed. The corn generally looks well, and with favorable weather will make a full average crop.

A DISPATCH from Lawrence, Kansas, of the 8th, says a half mile of the Missouri Pacific Railroad track near Kickapoo station dropped into the Missouri river. It sank out of sight in the flood stream in one lurch and without any warning. It seems that the river undermined the track without the knowledge of the railroad men. The water where the track was situated is now forty feet deep. Railroad men say it is the most fearful rent ever seen. The escape of the trains was almost miraculous.

THE westerly current of wind alleged to be blowing constantly in the upper regions of our atmosphere, and which the balloonists propose to utilize for their voyage to Europe or Africa, does not seem to have been found by the aeronaut who went up from West Chester on the Fourth of July. He found a westerly breeze near the surface of the earth, but when he got to a height of ten or twelve thousand feet he encountered a current which carried him almost due south to the head of the Delaware Bay, near New Castle.

ILLINOIS is almost out of debt. In 1860 the State owed nearly twelve millions, and during the war the equipment of troops and similar objects cost large sums, which temporarily increased the debt. All has been paid of since the war, however, excepting about two millions, which the State is now ready to pay, but is unable to do so because the holders will not surrender their bonds, which are not yet due. The revenues are in excess of her expenditures, and Illinois finances are generally in a very prosperous condition.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says there are now in this country 63,514 miles of railway mail service, being an increase of 5,603 miles since the same period last year. Massachusetts is the only New England State in which there are 1,000 miles, that State having nearly 1,700 miles. Delaware has 240 miles, while of the other Middle States, New York has 4,726, New Jersey 1,184, and Pennsylvania 3,670 miles. Of the Southern States, Arkansas, Florida, and West Virginia have less than 500 miles, while in the others there are from 1,000 to 2,000 miles. Illinois has the largest mail service—6,526 miles; Ohio next, 4,887; New York third, Pennsylvania fourth, and Wisconsin fifth. In the latter State there are 3,340 miles.

### PERSONAL.

MR. GREELEY used to complain that at the word "Go," people went everywhere except West.

MR GEORGE PATTEN, aged seventy-six, took Miss Maria Thompson, aged seventy, as his blushing bride, in Oakham county, Mich., last week.

A MEMOIR of General Robert E. Lee, written by his nephew's wife, Mrs. Childe, appeared in the June number of the Paris *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and is attracting much attention in Europe.

THE illness of her husband, Mr. Wirt Sikes, has interfered with Olive Logan's departure for France, where this literary couple propose to reside for the next two or three years. They sail next month.

SUE BLAIR, of Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, played her lover a game of chess the other day to decide whether the wedding day should be fixed for this year or the next. Sue desired more time but lost the game, and must face the parson before the coming January.

REV. T. B. LYMAN, of Trinity P. E. Church, San Francisco, and formerly of Trinity Church this city, who was recently elected Assistant Bishop of North Carolina, has decided to accept the position. He will reach Baltimore in a few days, and will sail for Europe, on a short visit to his son, about the 19th instant.

SIR BARTLE FRERE, at a recent meeting of the British Royal Geographical Society, presented to the family of Dr. Livingstone a gold medal, entrusted to him by the King of Italy for that purpose, and announced that Queen Victoria had approved of the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, that a pension of $1,500 a year be granted to the distinguished explorer.

IN revising his earlier works Mr. Tennyson omitted several poems to be found in the first editions. It occurred to Mr. Hotten that some people might like to have the verses thus withdrawn from public notice, and so, without asking Mr. Tennyson's leave, he printed them under the title of "The Laureate's Dropt Poems." An injunction to stop the sale was, however, soon obtained by Mr. Tennyson, and "The Laureate's Dropt Poems" is now a rare and curious book.

IT is alleged that Lucca's present decree of divorce is illegal, for the reasons that it was altogether an *ex parte* matter, the defendant not appearing in person or by counsel, nor, so far as appears, was he notified of the proceedings; further, that the marriage of the parties did not take place in New York State, and that the plain tiff was not a *bona fide* inhabitant of it, either at the time of the commission of the alleged cause for divorce, or at the time of filing the decree. The referee is not willing to tell anything concerning the proceedings which took place before him, but has no hesitation in saying that they were entirely regular, so far as he knows, and that the decree is, he believes, valid in every respect.

### French Prophecies.

The partisans in Paris of Henry V. are amusing themselves with recounting to each other one of the prophecies of old Nostradamus, the French seer, now dead and gone these three hundred years. Before the rise of the Bourbon dynasty Nostradamus predicted that this family, in the person of Henry V.—better known as Count de Chambord.—would be exiled from the throne of France for forty years; that then an Irish king's descendent—who is evidently MacMahon—would restore the family to power, and that thereafter another dynasty, understood in the light of comparatively modern events to be the Bonapartists, would make a seizure on the throne, occupy it for a short while, and would then be heard of no more. The last Bourbon king of France was Charles X., who was exiled in 1830. In order that Nostradamus's prophecy should have been historically correct, Henry V. should have ascended the throne in 1870; but in matters of this grave importance two or three years' difference is of little account in what Mr. Micawber would have called the "dynamite on total," especially as the descendant of the Irish king" seems to be propitiously at hand in 1873.


## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from 6 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fohlmeister, Joshua Rhodes, H. Hornbostel, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

JOHN H. SAYRE, Actuary.

## BELFAST GINGER ALE!!

Ginger Ale—A Summer Drink.

The Best, Mildest and most effectual Remedy known for the Disorder of the

STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Belfast Ginger Ale.

Ten Gross just received of the Belfast Ginger Ale at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,

Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

N. B.—No family should be without BELFAST GINGER ALE during the summer months. jes


## JOHN REED'S THOUGHTS.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

There's a mist on the meadow below; the herring frogs chirp and cry;
It's chill when the sun is down, and the sod is not yet dry:
The world is a lonely place, it seems, and I don't know why.

I see, as I lean on the fence, how wearily trudges Dan,
With the feel of the spring in his bones, like a weak and elderly man:
I've had it a many a time, but we must work when we can.

But day after day to toil, and ever from sun to sun,
Though up to the season's front and nothing be left undone,
Is ending at twelve, like a clock, beginning again at one.

The frogs make a sorrowful noise, and yet it's the time they mate;
There's something comes with the spring, a lightness or else a weight;
There's something comes with the spring and it seems to me it's fate.

It's the hankering after a life that you never have learned to know;
It's the discontent with a life that is always thus and so;
It's the wondering that we are, and where we are going to go.

My life is lucky enough, I fancy, to most men's eyes,
For the more a family grows, the oftener some one dies.
And it's now run on so long, it couldn't be otherwise.

And Sister Jane and myself, we have learned to claim and yield;
She rules in the house at will, and I in the barn and field,
So, nigh upon thirty years!—as if written and signed and sealed.

I couldn't change if I would; I've lost the how and the when;
One day my time will be up, and Jane be the mistress then,
For single women are tough and live down the single men.

She kept me so to herself, she was always the stronger hand,
And my lot showed well enough, when I looked around the land;
But I'm tired and sore at heart, and I don't quite understand.

I wonder how it had been if I'd taken what others need,
The plague, they say, of a wife, the care of a younger breed?
If Edith Pleasanton now were near me as Edith Reed?

Suppose that a son well grown were then in the place of Dan,
And I felt myself in him, as I was when my work began?
I should feel no older, sure, and certainly more a man!

A daughter, besides, in the house; nay, let there be two or three!
We can never overdo the luck that can never be,
And what has come to the most might also have come to me.

I've thought, when a neighbor's wife or his child was carried away,
That to have no loss was a gain; but now,—I can hardly say;
He seems to possess them still, under the ridges of clay.

And share and share in a life is, somehow, a different thing
From properly held by deed, and the riches that oft take wing;
I feel so close in the breast!—I think it must be the spring.

I'm drying up like a brook when the woods have been cleared around;
You're sure it must always run, you are used to the sight and sound,
But it shrinks till there's only left a stony rut in the ground.

There's nothing to do but take the days as they come and go,
And not to worry with thoughts that nobody likes to show,
For people so seldom talk of the things they want to know.

There's time when the way is plain, and everything nearly right,
And Dan, all at sudden, you stand like a man with a clouded sight;
A bush seems often a breast, in the dusk of the failing light.

I must move; my joints are stiff; the weather is breeding rain,
And Dan is hurrying on with his plow-team up the lane,
I'll go to the village store; I'd rather not be with Jane.

### Mrs. Putnam's Award.

The late decision of Judge Van Vorst in the Avery D. Putnam case, is a very righteous one, and as it is a test case, is worthy of comment. Mrs. Putnam, whose husband, it will be remembered, was killed by Foster, brought suit against the horse railroad company for damages, and was awarded $5,000. An appeal was taken and the decision confirmed. The Court lays down the law that for all violence done by drunken or disorderly passengers in a company's cars the company shall be held responsible, and warns the company that if for the sake of five cents they insist upon transporting such characters, the result must be borne by themselves. The Court declares that it is the carrier's duty "not only to guard each passenger from violence and assault by its own agents and employes, but from the assaults and violence of other passengers carried in the same conveyance, and from other causes of discomfort and injury which could have been reasonably anticipated or prevented. That is good law and good sense. We are glad to see the question definitely settled.—*Boston Globe.*


### The First Seeds of Consumption.

Nearly every one will believe that the first tubercle that is deposited in the lungs or elsewhere in the human body, finds its way there through the channels of the circulation; and if no tubercle were in the blood, none could be deposited. If you can so enrich the blood with proper plastic material, it will contain no tuberculous matter as it goes the rounds of circulation; it will leave at each spot the supplies necessary to the faithful carrying on of all the functions of life. Tubercle is a foreign element; is conspicuous to the health of the body and when deposited in sufficient quantities in the lungs, they are inadequate to the uses which Nature designed for them. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure will overthrow these tubercles; will arrest them in their progress through the arteries; will dissolve them and carry them out of the human body before they find a lodgment or resting place. The discovery of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is an epoch in the treatment of Consumption and all chronic diseases of debility. It cures without sickness, pain, or weakening or hindering from work, as may be learned by reading Dr. Keyser's treatise, to be had free of cost, by addressing him at 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

Machinery,

STEAM PUMPS,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery,

MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

JAS. LITTELL. WM. H. MECHLING.

OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

## Littell & Mechling,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

OLD RYE WHISKY,

Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

237 Liberty

AND

244 Penn Streets,

PITTSBURGH PA.

GET THE BEST

Store Standard,
Sampson Standard

SCALES.

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fly Papers, Brass supplied

W. A. McCLURG,
24 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.

Bargains, Bargains,
IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Bargains, Bargains,
IN
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Bargains, Bargains,
IN
Trimmings and Fancy Goods,
AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Bargains, Bargains,
IN
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

B.---128 FEDERAL ST.---B.

Anticipating the wants of

Late Summer Trade

We purchased during the past few days

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN SEASONABLE

DRESS GOODS.

20 pieces FINE SILK STRIPE GRENADINES, at 18 cents, worth 25.

500 yds. Extra Fine Black Grenadines,

With Hand-Embroidered Silk Figures in all colors, at 25 cents per yard, really not worth more than one-fourth their value.

BLACK HERNANIS

At 25c. Real Iron Frame and good color, equal to any 50c goods in the market.

10,000 yards choice new Dress Goods, at 25c, nearly all fat rics which sold a few weeks ago at 50 cents. 5,000 yards Dress Goods, (our surplus stock) at 12½ cents. Best value ever offered.

We are in receipt of a choice new stock of

Ladies' Suits,
Ladies' Redingotes,
Ladies' Polonaises,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

New Lace Jackets, from $7 50 to 30.
Lace Fichus.
Lace Points.

Please call and examine.

BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street, Allegheny.

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN.

BLACK SILKS,
$1.25 to $4.50.

FANCY SILKS
87 1-2c to $2.00.

JAPANESE SILKS
25c to 62 1-2c.

BLACK HERNANIS
25c to $1.00.

BLACK ALPACAS,
All prices.

BLACK MOHAIRS,
All Prices.

Plain Suitings in all Colors,
20c to 50c.

With a full assortment of popular

SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
WHITE GOODS,
CASSIMERES,
LACE JACKETS.
LACE POINTS.
LACE TALMAS,
GRENADINES,

At Prices to Suit all.

Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.

NEW GOODS.

A FULL LINE OF LINEN SUITS.
All the new styles in

Parasols, Dress Goods,
in great variety.

LACE CURTAINS and MARSAILLES QUILTS, just received.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.

AVOID THE DANGER.

The general inquiry at this time, when miasmatic exhalations lead to disease and threaten an epidemic, is for a

Reliable and Perfect Disinfectant!

The one which has demonstrated its excellence in use, and which bears the endorsement of the medical fraternity is the

Carbolate Powder.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

PITTSBURGH TAR AND CHEMICAL WORKS,

And for sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists. je25

Caperton's Dining Rooms,

60 MARKET STREET,

PITTSBURGH,

Tables furnished with the best the market affords in its season. Meals from 6:30 A. M. to 12 o'clock P. M.

DRY GOODS.

Bargains, Bargains,
IN
Men and Boys' Wear,
Wm. SEMPLE'S.

Bargains, Bargains,
IN
Housekeeping Goods,
Wm. SEMPLE'S.

Bargains, Bargains,
IN
Carpets and Oil Cloths,
Wm. SEMPLE'S.

Bargains, Bargains,
IN
Summer Shawls.

Bargains, Bargains,
IN
Remnants of Carpets,
From 3 to 20 Yards.

WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
AT
ERWIN'S
172 AND 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Bargains, Bargains
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

ALL SUMMER GOODS
TO BE CLOSED OUT.

Everything Reduced.

25c Goods Reduced to 12½c.
20c Goods Reduced to 12½c.
17½c Goods Reduced to 12½c.
50c Goods Reduced to 20 and 25c.

This is a bona fide Clearance sale, and we will offer some bargains that have only to be seen to be appreciated. We will not use our space to tell you of the many good bargains that we can hardly particularize here. As a few specialties we mention

At 12½c., Brocade Poplins, Reduced from 25c.

12½c., Striped Wash Poplins, Reduced from 25c.

12½c., Wool Plaids, Reduced from 25c.

12½c., Good Style Striped Alpacas, all Colors.

12½c., One of the Best Makes of 4-4 Soft Finish Long Cloth.

25c., An Extra Good Quality of Black Striped Hernani.

SUITS, SUITS, SUITS,
SUITS!
At Reduced Prices!!
AT REDUCED PRICES!!

To close out the balance of the stock.

$5 00 Suits Reduced to $3 00
$6.00 Suits Reduced to $3.50
$8.00 Suits Reduced to $5.00
$10.00 Suits Reduced to $6.50

All New and Very Elegant Styles.
GOOD GOODS! GOOD BARGAINS!

IMMENSE STOCK!

And one of the handsomest assortment in either city.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
173 and 174 Federal Street.

Call soon and secure some of the best Bargains.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.

SUMMER STOCK.
LOW PRICES.
GOOD STYLES.

Mattings,
Oil Cloths,
Shades,
Stair Rods, &c.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

OIL CLOTHS.

The Largest Stock, in all widths, of

American Manufacture

EVER OPENED IN THIS MARKET.

SPECIAL NOTE.

American Oil Cloths have long been conceded as excelling all Foreign Makes, and are EXPORTED TO ENGLAND on account of their superiority in Elegance of Finish and Beauty of Design.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Cresson Springs!

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, at this favorite summer resort, on the summit of the "Alleghenies," will be open for the reception of guests

On and after JUNE 18th.

Since last season an artesian well has been sunk on the ground, which will provide an unlimited supply of the purest water.

Parties wishing to engage rooms or make inquiries in regard to terms, &c., will please address

G. W. McILVIN,
Mountain House, Cresson Springs,
je3:d79 or at St. Cloud Hotel, Arch street, Philad'a.

Pic kersgill, Lyons & Co.

NO. 141 WOOD STREET,

Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in

Photograph and Picture Frames

which they offer at reasonable prices.

Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Dickson, Stewart & Co.

Miners, Shippers and Dealers in

FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH

COAL.

Office and Yards—567 Liberty Street.

☞Particular attention given to filling orders for the above coal. je19

Sewer Pipes, Chimney Flues,
AND
CHIMNEY TOPS.

HENRY H. COLLINS,
123 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh.

ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
LIVERY, SALE AND
Commission Stables

Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

For Catalogue and June Entrance Examination Papers, address Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Sec'y, Boston, Mass. je26:93-MTH

BLACK LEAD.—10 Casks for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

DRY GOODS.

Bargains, Bargains,
IN
Dress Goods,
At ten cents to one dollar per yard.
Wm. SEMPLE'S.

Bargains, Bargains,
IN
Ladies' Suits Misses Suits,
Wm. SEMPLE'S.

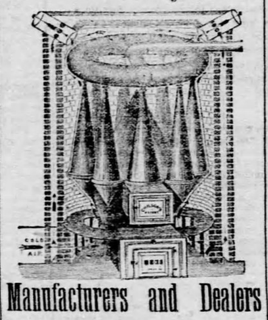
Bargains, Bargains,
IN
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Bargains, Bargains,
IN
Remnants of Carpets,
From 3 to 20 Yards.

WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
190 Liberty St.



Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.

THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE

Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

THE
FIERY FURNACE.

MANUFACTURED BY

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

ALSO,

NILES' IMPROVED

Star Range.

Improved Double-Oven

BOSTON RANGE,

VAN'S PATENT

PORTABLE RANGE

Parlor and Cook Stoves,

Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

206 and 208 Liberty Street

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

Marbleized Slate Mantles,

FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES

Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Builders' Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,

which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or scales.

Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fownes & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Parr, McCandy & Co., Moore, Graff & Co., Parr & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Aiken, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, counsel in Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Allegheny Valley Railroad.

## Window Glass

SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL,
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we have facilities unknown to a first-class factory, prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thous

FINANCIAL.

**Jas. T. Brady & Co.,**
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
**BANKERS,**
Buy and sell all kinds of
**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,**
**COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,**
On Most Favorable Terms.
**Interest Allowed on Deposits.**
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

**TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,**
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise prompt attention to all business entrusted to our care.
W. HADLEY, President.
JAMES LORIMER, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

**FOR SALE,**
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan 7 per cent. Bonds.
Penn Avenue 7 per cent. Bonds.
Birmingham Market House 8 per cent. Bonds.
South Pittsburgh School 8 per cent. Bonds.
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

**Shoe and Leather BANK,**
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. P. ERWIN,
H. W. BAKER, G. FOLLANSBEE,
C. C. DALE, T. S. HYMAN,
J. G. HOLLAND, M. KENNEDY.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL
**Geo. B. Hill & Co.,**
Bankers and Brokers,
**58 FOURTH AVENUE,**
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
**STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,**
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to
London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

**DAILY GAZETTE.**

FINANCIAL.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 9, 1873.
The local money market continues quite easy, the banks having sufficient on hand to supply all demands of trade. Rates of discounts may be said to have slightly declined; a number of first-class borrowers having obtained all the money they needed at 8 ₰ cent. ₰ annum; still the ruling rates for prime paper were 9@10 ₰ cent. Loans of stocks quiet, but firm in prices. The market for real estate is brisk, and transactions quite numerous.
George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | Tuesday. | Wednesday. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons | 119¾ | 119¾ |
| 5-20s—1862 | 117 | 117 |
| " 1864 | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| " 1865 | 118 | 118 |
| " 1868—coupons. | | 118 |
| 10-40s. | | 114¾ |
| 10-40s—coupons. | | 114¾ |
| Currency 6's | | 124¾ |
| New 5 per cents | | 115¾ |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| New York Central | 103¾ | 103½ |
| Erie. | 60¾ | 61⅜ |
| C. C. & I. C. | 97¼ | 98¼ |
| St. Paul | 52¾ | 52¾ |
| Do. preferred | 73 | 76 |
| Michigan Southern | 96 | 96¾ |
| Do. Central | 90 | 90¾ |
| North Western Common | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| Rock Island | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 84¾ | 85¼ |
| Ohio & Mississippi. | 28¾ | 29 |
| Union Pacific | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| Toledo & Wabash | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| Fort Wayne | 93 | 93¾ |
| Marlena. | 127¾ | 127¾ |
| Chicago & Alton | 109 | 109 |
| Adams Express | | 94¾ |
| U. S. Express | | 48 |
| J. C. | 103¾ | 109¾ |

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Penna. Central | 54¾ | 54¾ |
| Reading | 95⅝ | 95⅝ |
| United Cos. of N. J. | 121¾ | 121¾ |
| Oil Creek Ex. Dividend | 26¾ | 27¼ |
| Lehigh Valley | 60¾ | 60¾ |
| Philadelphia & Erie | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| Penna. Receipts | | 24¾ |
| Pittsburgh Ex. | 72 | 72 |
| Allegheny Valley 7-30 | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| Central Transportation | 47 | 47 |

There appears now a new feature in the Philadelphia money market, which continues in about the same condition from day to day, and leaves room for extended commentary. Both at home and on the street there is more money offering than can be readily placed, and balances are offered at exceptionally low rates. We quote on call at about 5 ₰ cent., and on time at 6@7 ₰ cent., according to sales and credits. Stocks dull and somewhat unsettled. Sales of 60 day, second series, at 102¾, and Lehigh gold loan at 93¾@93¾. Pennsylvania was firm at 54⅝@54⅝. Sales of Oil Creek and Allegheny at 27¾. Lehigh Valley at 60¾. Minehill 31, and United Companies of New Jersey at 121¾.
Money is abundant in Chicago for all who can furnish satisfactory collaterals or make approved business paper. There is a good demand, offering in the street as from 12 to 15 ₰ cent. ₰ annum, but it is of a class which banks do not care to take. Much of it is real estate paper, with from six months to a year to run. Periods too long for bank capital, and too short for another class of money that seeks investment in mortgages for three or four years. Many of the banks would be glad to increase their sixty-day loans at 9 ₰ cent.
In Boston the tendency of rates is toward increased firmness, no sales being reported below 7 ₰ cent.
The Cincinnati banks discount with considerable freedom at 8@9 ₰ cent., and there appears still an easier working of the money market. In the open market prime business paper has been in demand at 8@9 ₰ cent., and the majority most of the negotiations were effected at 8@9.
Money continues in ample supply in St. Louis, with, however, somewhat decreased balances. Rates remain nominally unchanged at 8 and 10 ₰ cent. ₰ annum, the larger part of the offerings being discounted at the former rate.
Railroad stocks are quoted in Baltimore as follows: Baltimore and Ohio 73 bid, 73¼ asked. Baltimore and Ohio preferred 106 bid. Northern Central 52. Central Ohio 40¾ bid, 41 asked, and City Passenger 19@19¼. In Railroad bonds the principal feature was Central Ohio, 10,000 being sold at 89¾, an advance of ¾. Sales were also made of 1,000 Marietta and Cincinnati 1st at 102, 2,000 3d at 81¾, an advance of ¾; 2,000 Pittsburgh and Connellsville at 91¾, and 2,000 Orange, Alexandria and Manassas at 79, an advance since last sales of ¾ to 1 ₰ cent. Baltimore and Ohio 1880s were in demand at 94¾.
NEW YORK, July 9, 1873.
Money was easy at 4 to 5 per cent. Sterling was strong at 10⅝@10⅝ for sixty days, and 10⅞@11⅛ for sight. Gold was strong at 115¾@115¾. Loans 2 to 3 per cent. Clearings $90,000,000. Assistant Treasurer disbursed $508,000. The specie engagements for to-morrow to be present time are $1,000,000. Government were strong, closing at the highest point of the day. The supply is small. State bonds were dullandneglected. Tennessee issues, 75 to 75½. Railroad bonds were dull and heavy, with the exception of Northwest common, a general improvement in prices took place. The largest transactions were in Union Pacific, Erie, Pacific Mail, New York Central, and Western Union, the advance in which ranged from 1 to 2 per cent. The market closed slightly below the highest point. The day's transactions of the leading securities were as follows: Union Pacific 87¾ and 88¾, Erie 61¾ and 63, Pacific Mail 37 and 37¾, New York Central 103¾ and 104¾, Lake Shore 93¾ and 94¾, Fort Wayne 93 and 93¾, the closing price was a premium to sell—93¾ bid, 94 asked, and the closing prices of Northwest common, a general improvement in prices took place. The largest transactions were in Union Pacific, Erie, Pacific Mail, New York Central, and Western Union, the advance in which ranged from 1 to 2 per cent. The market closed slightly below the highest point. The day's transactions of the leading securities were as follows: Union Pacific 87¾ and 88¾, Erie 61¾ and 63, Pacific Mail 37 and 37¾, New York Central 103¾ and 104¾, Lake Shore 93¾ and 94¾, Fort Wayne 93 and 93¾, the closing price was a premium to sell—93¾ bid, 94 asked, and the closing prices of Northwest common, preferred, 72¾@73¼; Lake Shore, 93¾@94; Ohio, 29@29½, and Rock Island 110¾@111¼; Northwestern common declined 1 per cent. The advance in Union Pacific to-day was accelerated by a report that the road was to become a Vanderbilt road.
GOVERNMENTS, quiet, in response of 1881, 120¾@120¾; of '62, 117¼ bid; '64, 117¼ bid; '65, 118¼ bid; 10-40s, 114¼ bid; 6's, 1881, do. 115¾; do. '67, 118¾; new 5s, 114¾; 10-40s, 114¾ bid; currency 6's, 124¾ bid.
STATE BONDS.—Missouri 6's, Tennessee old 80, do. new 75, Virginia 6's, new 70, North Carolina old, 38; do. new 32.
WESTERN BONDS.—Chicago 7's, Western Union Telegraph 85¼; Quicksilver, 37; Adams Express, 94¾; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 75; American Express, 48; Pacific Mail, 37¾; New York Central, 104; Erie, 63; do. preferred, 86; Hudson River, 120; Reading, 95¾; Michigan Central, 90; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93¾; Michigan Southern & Chicago, 71¾; do. preferred, 81; Rock Island, 110¾; New Jersey Central, 92; Illinois Central, 82¾; do. preferred, 93; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 87¾; do. preferred, 73; Toledo & Wabash, 70¾; do. preferred, 82; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 12; do. preferred, 30; Alton, 30; do. preferred, 70; Chicago & Rock Island, 109¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 85; Burlington & Quincy, 102; Lake Shore, 94; Panama, 290; Illinois Central, 109½; Union Pacific, 88¼; Central Pacific, 100¾; Union, 91; Delaware & Lackawanna, 96¾; Hartford & Erie, 24; Sarnac, 18½, 8½.
LONDON, July 9—5 P. M.—Consols for money 93 3-16@93⅜; for account 93⅝@93¾. American securities: 5-20s of 1862, 89¾; do. '65, 89¾; do. '67, 90¾; new 5s, 90¾; Erie Railway bonds, 16¾. A reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank of England will probably be made to-morrow. The rate of discount on three months' bills in open market is 15-16 below the bank rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £156,000.
PARIS, July 9.—Rentes 56f 85c.


## COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY July, 9, 1873.

Trade is very generally reported dull in mercantile circles, although we do not think it is any more so than is usual at this season of the year; it is true, the demand for all of the leading commodities is restricted wholly to supplying immediate wants, but there is a fair business in the aggregate, nevertheless. In regard to values there have been no important changes since the date of our last report.

APPLES—Near crop coming in more freely, but the supply of old is about exhausted; sales of the former at $3 to $5 per bri, according to quality.

BEANS—$2.50@3 ₰ bushel.

BUTTER—There is more inquiry, that is for choice, and it may be quoted steady at 18, with some few sales reported at 20. Low grade butter, however, continues very dull.

CHEESE—Is reported higher under the influence of recent advices from the factories, but prices remain unchanged; prime Ohio Factory 10@10¼ in the trade, and 11@12 in a jobbing way.

CORN—Prices, 82@83¢; Winslow's Corn, $2.90@3.

COUNTRY MEAT—Is in light supply but the demand is meagre and prices are without quotable change.

DRIED FRUIT—Prime halve Peaches quoted, in a jobbing way, at 7@8c. Apples dull and nominal at 5@6c.

EGGS—The supply of strictly fresh was scarcely equal to the demand to-day, and the market, for choice, may be quoted firm at 20c.

FLOUR—There are no new features in the flour trade worthy of special notice; the demand continues light, and prices are without quotable change. Quotations may be fairly stated at $6.75@7.25 for Springs, although some dealers are offering at $7.00 for choice Minnesotas; red winter wheats, $6.50@6.75.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat continue light, but since the recent rise little inquiry, hence the supply is equal to the demand at former quotations, $1.45@1.55 for common to choice white winter, while for red winter reported the inside quotation. So far as we can learn, there is but little inquiry from the country, and the inference is that the country millers are getting all they want at home. The Oat market is still reported over stocked, but prices are maintained as yet, and the feeling begins to reveal that the bottom has been reached; we continue to quote good milled at 42@43, and prime white at 44@45 Shelled Corn continues quiet and nominally unchanged. Ear Corn quotable, in the absence of sales, 55@56 in bulk. Rye very quiet but nominally unchanged, 75@80. Distillers are selling but little grain just now, and this, of course, is not without its effect in depressing the market.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues quiet, and, in a general way, presents little to-day that is really new or important. Our New York dispatch, of Tuesday, reported Sugars more active and Coffee dull, but the inference is that there was no change in prices.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 60; other grades ranging from 50 to 55, according to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Patna, 9@9; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 73@75; Prime 70@72.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 23; Good to Prime, 22 ₰ @23; Fair, 21@21½; Ordinary, 20; Common, 18c; Old Government Java, 30@32. Roasted Rio, 1 ₰ packages, 25; Roasted Java, 32¢.

SUGAR—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½c; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¼; C, 10; Extra C, 9¾; Yellow, 10½; Circle C, 10¼; Lower grades, 9@10.

HAY—The receipts of baled continue comparatively light, and the market is perhaps a shade firmer, in consequence, but prices remain unchanged, $18@$25, according to quality.

PURE—New crop coming in more freely, but the supply of old is about exhausted; sales of the former at $3 to $5 per bri, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Sugar cured Hams, 9 lb @ lb 15½c, Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 10½; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, 13c; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16c; Beef tongues, $7.50 ₰ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 9c. Bacon Sides, 10c. Bacon Short Rib Sides 10½c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 11c. Mess Pork, $17.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, 9½c. Do. for cooking, 9¾c. Do. Kettle, 10c. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12½c. Do in 5 lb. tins, 12c. Do in 2 lb. pails 13½c. ₰ pound. Do. in 6 lb. pails, 13.
BAGS—Quoted at 35@37½c.
SEEDS—Flax Seed, $2.10@2.12.
WHISKY—Highwines quotable at 93@94c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.
CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, July 9, 1873.
CATTLE.
Receipts from and including Saturday last up until noon to-day, 260 cars, which includes through consignments—Neis, Morris is said to have owned 80 cars of the through stock; from this it will be seen that there has been a very perceptible falling off in the receipts, and with a reduced supply and an average demand, the market thus far has ruled active, with an advance of from ¼ to ½ has been realized on the best grades. The quality, as a general thing, was common, consisting mainly of grassers, and while these sold more readily than last week, we do not think that they brought any higher prices; good, fat cattle, however, were scarce. The supply was unequal to the demand hence, the advance to which we have already referred. Since the cool weather set in heavy cattle are doing considerably better than they did, but prime 1,300@1,400 averages are about as heavy as buyers want, and everything else being equal will bring just as much money as those averaging 1,200@1,300, and the principal reason assigned is that the latter shrinks more than the former. There is no improvement in prices for green slippery stock, nor is it hardly to be expected at this season of the year; furthermore, there has been an average "run" this week there is not much doubt but this particular grade would have went still lower—the shortage was the only thing that prevented it.
Quotations may be fairly given as follows: Extra 1,400@1,500 steers, 6¾; prime 1,200@1,300, 6@6¾; good 1,000@1,100, 5½@5¾. Grass cattle, for beef, ranged all the way from 4¼@5¾, according to quality and condition. Sales two cars good Cherokees at 5.55; 2 cars 1,360 Indiana steers at 6¼; 2 cars extra 1,360 Southern Ohio steers at 6.55. These sales all show an advance from ¼ to ½ of a cent, and even at the advance Monday, up to this time, has not been equal to the demand. There were very few in the Yards at noon to-day unsold; buyers have taken off them just about as fast as they arrived, and after a lapse of several weeks, sellers see clearer matters of the situation, though it is likely to be of short duration.
There are several causes for the diminished receipts, one, and it is a very important one, is that harvest is just at hand, has been commenced in some parts of the southwest, and the farming must be attended to no matter what becomes of the stock business; then, again, the fact of this market having been so hard for several weeks in succession, with no material let effect in keeping stock back; it has been a losing game for some time past, and many of the western shippers have concluded to hold off for a time and wait for prices to go higher here or lower in the west. We presume that those who were fortunate enough to have cattle on sale this week would make a little money, provided they were bought on a basis of last week's prices, and the situation is little more encouraging for those who have high priced contracted cattle to take.
SHEEP AND LAMBS.
The arrivals from and including Saturday up until noon to-day foiled up 29 cars, but little over one half the number as compared with the corresponding time last week. With an average demand and a very limited supply, the market is strong and somewhat excited, and as compared with this day week, prices have advanced ¼ to ½ cent ₰ lb, and even at this advance the supply of the best grades was not equal to the demand. The quality, as a whole, was common to medium. There was nothing sold at 5.50c, and only one bunch at that, but extra 80 lb. fine wooled sheep were reported at 5¾c. Erisman informed our reporter that he had two cars coming averaging 105 and 110 lbs, that would cost 5¾c, and another car, averaging about 100 lbs at 5.50c; these, however are outside prices, and cannot be depended upon, and, furthermore, could only be realized for extra fine stock. Quotations may be given as follows: Extra 100 lbs. fine wool, 5¾; prime ₰ 92lbs, 4¾@5; 85lbs, 4½ @4¾. Lambs may be quoted from $4.50 ₰ head up to 6¾c ₰ lb.
Hedekoff & Co. report as follows: 1720 poor Kentucky, 84 lbs, at 3½; 60 common, 74 lbs, 3¾; 322 fair 87 lbs, from Washington Co. at 4.65; 207 good Ohio medium wool, 86 lbs, at 4.85.
HOGS.
The market for this class of stock was reported a shade firmer to-day, the light grades being well cleared up, but there was not much change in prices. Extra Philadelphia hogs may be quoted 5c, good do, 4.90. Yorkers ranging from 4.50 to 4.80. Receipts from and including Saturday up until noon to-day, 81 cars.
PERSONAL.
Wm. Hazlewood Jr., son of Wm. Hazlewood Sr., of the well known commission firm of Hazlewood & Hackstock, and who was connected with the firm in the canned fruit of strawberries, bought a fine farm near Kansas City, Mo., recently, and will hereafter turn his attention to farming. He left for his new western home on Tuesday, and we know that he has the best wishes of a large circle of friends. We understand that Reuben Newton, an old and well known stock dealer, of Mahoning Co, Ohio, has been admitted to the firm of Hazlewood & Hackstock, and we presume will fill the position made vacant by the retirement of Wm. Hazlewood Jr. Mr. Newton is no novice in the business, he is well known as an energetic and experienced stockman, and will be quite an acquisition to the firm.
George Hesser, an old and well known Philadelphia sheep dealer, was here this week for the first time in several years, if we mistake not. He does not look any the worse, and about the only difference perceptible in his appearance to his hair, which has commenced to turn gray.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was rising last evening, with 8 feet in the channel. The rise was out of the Monongahela again. Weather cool and pleasant, with indications at times favorable for more rain.
The Wild Duck and Mollie Ebert constitute the arrivals from here; both had cargoes consisting mainly of iron ore.
The Exchange, Capt. Sam. Shuman, is announced to take her departure for Cincinnati today, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.
The Josephine will depart for St. Louis with a low consisting of black diamonds and general merchandize. She takes two barges of coal to Louisville, and the Fearless two freight barges to St. Louis.
The tow-boat Leader was sunk on Tuesday night in the Monongahela River, at California. She belongs to L. W. Morgan, of that place, and was valued at about $60,000, and is reared with be a total loss.
The Oil Valley is reported as having run through herself at Sistersville. She tied up for low, which will be taken on to its destination by the H. H. Bigler.
The James Gilmore is reported as having sunk two barges of coal and one of coke at Brown's Island. She ran them on a sunken barge, and they sunk a short distance below where the accident occurred.
It is said that the three barges, which were grounded on Glass House on Tuesday by the Jno F. Dravo, were got off yesterday, and the steamer proceeded on her way to Cincinnati.
The first case of cholera that occurred in Memphis, when the terrible epidemic swept over the South and West in 1848, was brought by a packet between Memphis and New Orleans. From that time until the middle of the following year, when the epidemic ceased, the deaths were 200 persons, a majority of whom were river and flatboat men. Almost every vessel that arrived left a victim in the ground on shore, and some as many as twenty or thirty, while scores of deaths resulted, and nearly every wood yard on the river became a grave yard. So far the steamers have been exempt from the disease this year, and, unless it breaks out with fresh violence, it is likely to disappear in a short time.
A. N. Wilder, who has the contract for supplying the Indians at the posts between Yankton and the Crossings with supplies, has purchased of Messrs. Durfee & Peck, of St. Louis, the steamer Silver Lake for $10,000 cash. Durfee & Peck have now but one boat left, the Nellie Peck, which they will send up the Missouri with a load of goods in a couple of weeks.
The Geo C. Wolf arrived at Shreveport Saturday with an 800 ton cargo, six and a half days out from St. Louis. The Lady Lee will leave St. Louis Wednesday with a 900 ton cargo, and goes there in 5½ days or less, including all stoppages and delays.
Col. W. E. Merrill, U.S.A. Engineer in Chief of the Ohio River Improvement, whose headquarters are in Cincinnati, will commence the construction of new and the repair of the old dams on the Great Kanawha river about the middle of August.
Capt. Marshal Packard, of New Orleans, admonishes owners of the great iron steamer John T. Moore to show cause why the said steamer should not be sold at the suit of Mrs. Lucinthia Smith.
The Wabash river packet Phoenix has been purchased by Capt. Wm. Hall and Jno. Wilkesburg, and will be enlarged to ply in one of the bayous there.
Captain John T. Baker, President of the Merchants Southern Packet Company, celebrated his silver wedding on the 4th, having been married 25 years on that day.
The Missouri has come to a stand at Omaha, but is swelling and shows no signs of falling. The Upper Mississippi is rising from Keokuk up and declining from there down.
Capt. Jeff. Grissom, chief clerk and part owner of the John B. Maude, is lying very ill at St. Louis.
Capt. Bowlin, of the Fort Gibson, complains of having to pay laborers 50c an hour to load his boat at Little Rock.
During the month of June 142 packets, 175 rafts boats, 1,039 strings of lumber, and 235 strings of logs, passed under the Burlington bridge.
Capt. John B. Davis, captain of the Montana, has been appointed assistent superintendent of the Upper Mississippi improvements.

[For Latest River News see First Page.]

RIVER PACKETS.
FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE AND ST. LOUIS.—The ... Steamer EXCHANGE.
S. SHUMAN.....Commander
J. M. VANDERGRIFT.....Clerk
Will leave as announced on THURSDAY, July 10th, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.


WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.
**LAING & M'KALLIP,**
Dealers in
Grain, Flour, Feed, Baled Hay, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.
Also, Wilkesbarre Anthracite Coal.
347 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.
jel9
FISH, FISH, FISH.
POTOMAC SHAD.
POTOMAC HERRING.
CAROLINA HERRING.
LAKE HERRING.
In Barrels, Half Barrels and Quarter Barrels, at
**Watt, Lang & Co.'s,**
172 and 174 Wood street.
**L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,**
Wholesale and retail dealers in
**Groceries, Teas,**
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
NO. 396 PENN STREET,
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.
ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN MED. WELL
**LAW & McDOWELL,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce,
No. 87 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of country Produce. my17:86
**D. M'MILLAN & CO.,**
GENERAL PRODUCE
**Commission Merchants**
NO. 370 PENN AVENUE.
AND NO. 5 DIAMOND STREET.
Exclusive Agents for Lowell Mills and Mahoning Valley Family Flour. my29:82
**A. SARRICKS,**
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
For the sale of Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and all kinds of Produce.
No. 360 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention given to consignments.
**Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,**
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, and all kinds of Country Produce.
No. 185 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention given to consignments.
**Flour, Grain and Feed House**
OF
**R. KNOX & SON,**
50 WEST DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
**PRODUCE HOUSE**
OF
**H. Riddle, Son, & Co.,**
Produce and General Commission Merchants. Receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce. Prest boxed and delivered daily. Storage, R. H. RIDDLE, SON & CO.'S, No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
**George Stewart,**
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**
And Wholesale and Retail dealer in
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,
No. 81 DIAMOND ALLEY, Allegheny City,
Offers for shipment prompt and personal attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce.
R. M. CALDWELL.....SAMUEL MORRISON
**MORRISON & CALDWELL, WHOLESALE** PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, LARD, CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, CIDER, APPLES, POTATOES, and all kinds of Canned Fruits, Jellies, &c. Country Produce generally. No. 205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advances on receipt of goods. no1:64
**JAS. O'BRIEN**
Produce Commission Merchant,
Receives and sells all kinds of Country Produce All orders promptly filled at Lowest Market rates.
White Front, No. 215 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.
PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RITCHART.
**KEIL & RITCHART,**
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
No. 4 Pittsburgh R. R. Convenient for shipping to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other river points, and Cleveland, Chicago and all points on the Lakes or Railroad. Orders filled promptly, from the Warehouse or Store. jel0
**JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,**
FAMILY GROCERS.
And dealers in Best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR, No. 15 MARKET STREET, Corner of First avenue.
no14:629
**SEED BUCKWHEAT.**
56 Bushels Choice Seed Buckwheat.
3,000 Bushels Oats, in bags and for sale by
HITCH COCK, MCCREERY & CO.,
340 Liberty street, (up stairs.)
JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.
**SHIPTON & WALLACE,** WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.
**BRASS FOUNDERS.**
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works,
ALL KINDS OF
**BRASS CASTINGS**
MADE TO ORDER.
Prompt attention given to filling orders for finished Brass Goods and Architectural Metal. Address
No. 95 CARSON ST., South Side,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
**PRESCRIPTION FREE.**
For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients Address Dr. F. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. no14:48
**PRESERVING SUGARS.—75 BARRELS** Yellow and White Refined, Crushed and Powdered sugars just received and for sale at reduced prices by the barrel or at retail at the Family Grocery Store of JNO. A. KENSHAW & CO., Corner of Liberty and Ninthstreets.


SCRAP IRON, &c.
**W. J. HAMMOND,**
Dealer in all kinds of
**Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.**
Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Mills and Seven Ball Furnaces running. Orders taken for Forgetting and other purposes. Would exchange Old Metal for New. Parties in want please call.
OFFICE AND YARDS,
Cor. Eleventh street and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH.

STEAMSHIPS.
ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
Sail from Pier 20, North River, New York, every Saturday.
The passenger accommodations on steamers of this Line are unsurpassed for safety and comfort. Cabin certain rooms amidships on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.
Rates of passage to Glasgow, Liverpool or Londonderry: Saturday steamers, cabin $75 and $65 gold; cabin return tickets securing best accommodations, $120 gold; Wednesday steamers, cabin $75 and $65; cabin return tickets securing best accommodations, $120. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $25.
Certificates to insure friends any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland or the Continent at rates as low as any other line. For passage apply to the agents, HENDERSON & BROS., 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., or to THOMAS RATTIGAN, 47 Smithfield street, WM. H. NOHAM, 88 Smithfield street, and JOHN MCCORMICK, Fourth ave., P. H. MURRAY, 7 Nint street. my17:37
OILS, &c.
**ELKINS, BLY & CO.,**
Riverside Oil Refinery,
Manufacturers of
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
And Dealers in
LUBRICATING OILS,
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.
**WARING & KING,**
Commission Merchants and Brokers in
Petroleum and its Products
87 Fifth avenue, Second Floor.
Philadelphia address,
Waring, King & Co.,
108 WALNUT STREET.
**WARDEN, FREW & CO.**
OFFICES:
111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
95 BEAVER STREET, New York.
SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
PETROLEUM.
Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.
Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignments. my3-y&e

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.
OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 8, 1873.
**NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR** the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Canada alley, from Jackson street to Ackley street; for Grading and Paving the first alley from Jackson street to Ackley street; and for Grading Brown street, from Walnut street to an eighteen feet alley, are now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, July 18, 1873, when they will be placed in the hands of the City Solicitor to serve notices for the payment of the same.
W. J. GARGILL,
Acting City Engineer.
jy8:20
**JAS. M. WALKER,**
372 Penn Av., Pittsburgh, Pa.
(Opposite C. & P. R. R. Freight Depot).
Manufacturers' Agent
For the sale of all goods made by
**N. U. WALKER & CO.,**
WELLSVILLE, OHIO.
**Vitrified Stone Sewer Pipe,**
VITRIFIED WATER PIPE.
Fire Brick of all shapes, Cupolas and Furnace Linings, Fire-ground Fire Clay, Chimney Tops and Flues, HYDRAULIC CEMENTS and CALCINED PLASTER.
ALL TERRA COTTA WORK.
The location of the Works is near Wellsville, Ohio, on the bank of the Ohio River, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Convenient for shipping to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other river points, and Cleveland, Chicago and all points on the Lakes or Railroad. Orders filled promptly, from the Works or Warehouse. jy9
**PITTSBURGH TAR CHEMICAL WORKS,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pitch, Iron and Asphalt Varnish, Carbolate Powder, the Universal Disinfectant—Carbolic Acid, Crude Acid Purified Benzoles, and other Products of Coal Tar.
OFFICE—No. 62 FIFTH AVENUE, UP STAIRS. WORKS—Adjoining the Gas Works, Allegheny.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM. ALEX. G. COCHRAN
**Gazzam & Cochran,**
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
**96 Diamond St., Pittsburgh,**
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Legal business transacted and collections made in all parts of the United States through reliable correspondents.
JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL
**Phœnix Steam Brewery,**
**SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,**
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.


**Speedily Cured.—All Forms** of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the Old Established Private Medical Institute, No. 12 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.
Syphilis, stricture, Gonorrhœa, Herpes and all Urinary diseases, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Nervousness, Premature Decay, Mercurial Affections, Rheumatism, Pimples on the face, Blotches, Ulcers, Pains in the head, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Blushing, Bashfulness, Nervousness, Trembling, Dimness of sight, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Despondency, Consumption, Insanity, Suicidal thoughts, Loss of memory, Aversion to society, Self-distrust, Love of solitude, Timidity, Lassitude, all pains and aches in the back, Universal Lassitude of the muscular system, Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dreams, Nervousness, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Decay and Nightly Emissions, Lost power, Sexual Organs, and Involuntary Seminal Discharges, Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and Involuntary Sexual Intercourse, Impotency, the consequence of self-abuse in youth, and many other diseases too numerous to mention. The awful consequences of Self-Abuse in youth, such as Nervousness, Debility, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Loss of sight, Dimness, Indigestion, Constipation, Despondency, Consumption, Insanity, Suicidal thoughts, Loss of memory, Aversion to society, Self-distrust, Love of solitude, Timidity, Lassitude, all pains and aches in the back, Universal Lassitude of the muscular system, Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dreams, Nervousness, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Decay and Nightly Emissions, Lost power, Sexual Organs, and Involuntary Seminal Discharges, Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and Involuntary Sexual Intercourse, Impotency, the consequence of self-abuse in youth, and many other diseases too numerous to mention. The awful consequences of Self-Abuse in youth, such as Nervousness, Debility, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Loss of sight, Dimness of vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and ultimately premature graves, are fully explained in our Book to which we call the attention of the afflicted and unfortunate. Sufferers before contracting marriage should peruse a few pages of this book. Marriage is recommended, as the happiness of many depends upon the ignorance of one or both parties. Many are aware that they have a disease, but have no idea of the extent of it. Many die of it ignorantly. Many are cured of it ignorantly. Many are made miserable by it ignorantly. Many are made miserable by it ignorantly. Many are made miserable by

# LATEST NEWS.

## NEW YORK.

### The Tigress Provisioned for the Polaris Search Expedition.

### RAILWAY STATISTICS.

NEW YORK, July 9, 1873.

**The Polaris Search Expedition.**

Thirty of the best and most experienced men on board of the receiving ship have been selected for the crew of the Tigress, which is announced to sail positively on Saturday. The Tigress will carry two hundred and fifty tons of coal, and, if necessary, will get a new supply at St. Johns. By this evening all the supplies of provisions will be shipped. They are composed principally of pork and fatty matter. A large quantity of pemmican will be taken; also, canned vegetables and fruits. The total amount of provisions carried will be rations for forty men for two years.

**Railway Statistics.**

H. V. Poor's Railroad Manual for 1873 74, just published, gives a detailed statement of 425 different railroads, of which the following is a summary:

Miles of railroad, 57,323; cost, $3,159,423,057; cost per mile, $55,116; gross receipts, $473,241,655; operating expenses, $307,486,682; net earnings, $165,754,373; dividends paid, $64,181,151; total number of miles in operation, 67,104, of which 6,427 built last year made no returns. Others refuse information. The total earnings are $110,000,000, more than the receipts in the United States Treasury, and the net earnings $48,000,000, more than the Government interest account. The total cost is $900,000,000 more than the national debt. 33,934 miles have been built since 1863.

**No Muskets for the Police.**

President Smith, of the Police Force Department, denies the rumor that a thousand, or any number of muskets, will be procured for the use of the department. He thinks that clubs in the hands of policemen have a more certain aim.

**Political.**

The Democratic State Convention will be held, probably, at Syracuse, in the early part of September. The Liberal Republican Convention, to be held on the same day, it is understood, will endorse the Democratic nominees.

**Specie Shipments.**

The steamers to-day take out half a million in gold coin, and one hundred and ninety-four thousand in silver bars. Engagements have been made to ship half a million in gold coin to-morrow.

**Chief Engineer of the Department of Docks.**

It is reported that General Charles K. Graham has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Department of Docks, to succeed General McClellan, who has resigned.

**The Lumber Combination.**

Phelps, Dodge & Co. state that they have heard nothing of the reported intention of the creditors of the lumber combination to throw the members of it into bankruptcy.

**Picnic for Poor Children.**

The first fresh air picnic for Brooklyn poor children came off to-day at Canorsie. Five hundred children participated.

**Through Railway Travel.**

The first through freight train on the New York, Oswego and Midland Railroad will start from Oswego to morrow. The last spike in the road was driven at eight o'clock this evening.

## THE INDIANS.

**Movements of Apaches.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—A Tucar correspondent says that the statement recently brought into Tucar by a former post blacksmith at Camp Grant of an outbreak of Eskemenzin's bands at San Carlos is contradicted by later trustworthy intelligence from the latter post. Cox, an employe at the San Carlos Reservation, says Lieutenant Watts, fifty soldiers and a few Indians had been out five days after the Indians who killed Lieutenant Ames, when he left, and that a dispatch came from him just before leaving, stating that he had struck the trail of the Apaches going into the St. Pedro mountains, and that Captain Kellogg, with a third detachment, would start from Camp Grant to-day. We learn from reliable sources that Nalya, with some of his Apaches, had left the Cherieahua reservation, undoubtedly for a raid into Sonora.

**Trial of the Modoc Prisoners.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9, Fort Klamath, July 5, via Ashland, July 9.—The Military Commission met this morning at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to the trial of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Sloluck and Barncho, who were present at the time and implicated in the Canby massacre. Charge 1st, murder and violation of the laws of war. First, that they, the Indians called and commonly known as Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Barncho and Sloluck, members of a certain band of Indians, known as Modoc Indians, which band, including the Indians above named, were at the time and place hereinafter alleged, engaged in open and flagrant war with the United States, under command of Capt. Jack, and did, as representatives of said Modoc band, meet, under a flag of truce and a suspension of hostilities, Brigadier General E. R. S. Canby, United States Army, commanding the Military Department of Columbia, and Peace Commissioners on the part of the United States Thomas B. Meacham and L. S. Dyar, citizens of the United States, all representing the Government of the United States, for the agreed purpose of discussing and arranging terms upon which the hostilities existing between the United States and said band of Indians might cease, did, therefore, in wanton violation of the sacred character of a flag of truce under the laws of war, wilfully, feloniously, with malice aforethought, murder Brigadier General Canby, of the United States army, near the Lava Beds, situated near Tule lake, in the State of California, within the territory of the United States, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1873.

The second specification is very near a copy of the above, except that the name of Dr. Thomas is substituted. Charge 2d, assault with intent to kill A. B. Meacham and L. S. Dyar. Three witnesses have been examined—L. F. Biddle, the Indian woman Toby, and L. S. Dyar. Toby swears positively that Captain Jack shot General Canby, Schonchin shot Meacham, Boston Charley shot Dr. Thomas, and Hooka Jim tried to kill L. S. Dyar; also that Barncho knocked her down with a gun and tried to take her horse. The testimony of Biddle corroborates his wife's. The testimony of Dyar amounts to nothing. He could swear to nothing positively, except that he was present when the firing commenced; that he was chased by Hooka Jim. The Indian scouts, Bogus Charley, Schack-nasty Jim, Steamboat Frank and Hooka Jim will be examined to-morrow.

FORT KLAMATH, Oregon, July 7, via Ashland, Oregon.—A dispatch has just been received from Washington, addressed to Major Curtis, directing not to bring the Lost River murderers before the Commissioners for trial. It is supposed those murderers will be turned over to the courts of Jackson county, Oregon, for trial. The trial of the Peace Commissioner murderers will probably be concluded before the 9th.

## POUGHKEEPSIE.

**International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 9.—The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was called to order this morning by the retiring President, H. Thane Miller. About one hundred and fifty delegates were present. The Committee on Permanent Organization presented the name of H. K. Porter, of Pittsburgh, Pa., as chairman, and he was elected. The International Executive Committee, Cephas Brainard chairman, made its annual report of the condition of the various association districts in the United States and British provinces. It was a very favorable one, and the reading lasted half an hour.

To-night the Poughkeepsie Association formally welcomed the delegates at the Opera House, and later in the evening gave them a reception at Association Hall. Two hundred and thirty dates are already registered, and they keep coming. Matthew H. Hodder, from the European associations, arrived to-day, and was admitted as a delegate. There are now 926 associations on the roll in the United States and British provinces, under each of whom have buildings valued at $1,754,450, and thirty-four have building funds amounting to $432,937.

## WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, July 10, 1873, 1 A. M.

**Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours**

The barometer has risen since Tuesday night throughout the Southern States and in the extreme northwest. It has fallen slightly over Ohio and the lower lakes. The temperature has changed but little, excepting a slight rise in the Middle Atlantic States. Light winds and calms, with clear weather, prevail throughout the Southern States, and with partly cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States. Threatening weather, with local rains, is reported from the upper lakes and Upper Mississippi valley. Northwesterly winds and clear or partially clear weather now prevail in Western Minnesota.

**Probabilities for To-day.**

On Thursday, for the Southern States, northeasterly winds and generally clear weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, clear and partly cloudy weather, with a higher temperature.

For the Ohio valley and lower lake region, easterly winds, increased cloudiness and local rains.

For the upper lakes and northwest, rising barometer, north and west winds, partly cloudy and clear, dry weather.

## SPORTING NEWS.

**The Turf.**

LONG BRANCH, July 9.—Second race, selling, all ages, 1¼ miles; won by Wheatley in 2:15.

Third race, Monmouth Oak stakes, 1¾ miles; won by Daswell's grey filly in 2:45.

Fourth race, Mansion House stakes, 2¼ miles; won by Mate in 4:37¾.

**Attempt to Throw a Train from the Track.**

CONCORD, July 9.—An attempt was made last night to throw the Boston Express train off the track near Suncook. Two men were seen placing ties on the track by a woman, whom they beat until she became insensible, and then threw her among the bushes. She managed to reach the depot, and told what she had seen, and the obstructions were removed. The assailants robbed the woman of nearly $400. The satchel containing it was found, together with the words, "We made more money than if we had tipped off the train, you fool."

## HOME NEWS.

**Summer Changes.**

*Any of our Readers who may desire to have the DAILY GAZETTE mailed to their address, out of town, during the summer months can be accommodated by leaving their names at our business office. Send to any address for SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS a month.*

**European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.**

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's Exchange, was Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 162 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Guion Line steamer Minnesota at New York.

**Mysterious Drowning.**

On Tuesday afternoon Philip Gallagher was drowned in the Allegheny river at Sandy Creek under circumstances which have left considerable doubt in the minds of his friends as to whether his death was accidental or intentional. One statement of the case is that he committed suicide on account of domestic discords; another is that while taking a boat up the river he fell from the horse with which he was towing the boat, and was drowned. The deceased was forty years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

**Internal Revenue.**

The following is an abstract of the internal revenue collections in the 22nd district for the month of June, 1873:

| Articles and Occupations | Amount collected. |
|---|---|
| Total collections on spirits | $18,075 88 |
| " " tobacco | 26,926 57 |
| " " fermented liquors | 16,054 58 |
| " " banks and bankers | |
| " " gas | |
| " " income | 75 09 |
| " " articles not otherwise herein provided for | 477 00 |
| Total penalties collected | 60 |
| Grand total | $53,509 72 |

**Letters Held for Postage.**

S. A. Bennett, Mansfield, Pa., 3c; J. M. Bradstreet, Cincinnati, O., 9c; E. H. Barker, Emsasburg, Pa., 3c; Alfred Costhen, Washington, D. C., 3c; A. W. Dean, Wilkinsburg, Pa., 1c; Mrs. Matilda Hamilton, New Castle, Pa., 3c; Thos Hamilton, New York city, 3c; Jno. S. Kennedy, Work House, Pa., 1c; Jno. Roventz, Richester, Pa., 2c; Fred Myers, Chicago, Ill., 3c; Merchants National Bank, Meadville, Pa., 3c; Muller & Brieee, Meadville, Pa., 3c; Bomania Sister, Nazareth, Ky., 3c; National Tube Works, Mckeesport, Pa., 1c; Producers' & Manufacturers' Bank, Unsville, Pa., 3c; S. N. Pidrock, New York city, 8c; Peepels, Erie, Pa., 3c; Mrs. W. A. Reed, Toledo, O., 3c; Robt. Stevenson, Allegheny city, 3c; Rev. S. F. Stauffer, Wilkinsburg, Pa., 1c; Oscar F. Sappington, Phila., Pa., 1c; Vanuven, Bates & Lombest, Phila., Pa., 3c; Dr. Stephen Volk, Meadville, Pa., 2c; Mary Ann Welcome, Harper's Ferry, Va., 3c; Wilson, Price & Co., Chicago, Ill., 3c; W. H. White, Cadiz, Ohio, 3c.

## KILLED WHILE AT PLAY.

**Fatal Accident on Second Avenue.**

Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock a party of boys were playing about a pile of iron roofing beams, at the rolling mill of Wm. B. Shaffer, on Second avenue, when an accident happened which caused the death of one of their number, an hour after its occurrence. The beams had been hauled to the mill but a short time previous, and were dropped down upon some blocks of wood until they could be removed into the mill. Although the boys had been warned off the beams by a policeman they soon returned, and while playing about them, one of them was rolled off the blocks on to Pius A. Seiferth, aged five years, crushing him horribly about the stomach. The injured boy was carried to his home, No. 84 Second avenue, just across the street from the mill. An hour afterwards he was dead. The Coroner was notified and last evening held and inquest upon the remains, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

**Death of Mrs. Le Moyne.**

Among the prominent persons whose death we have recorded during the past year, no one was in her long life more respected, or in her death will be more lamented than Mrs. Madaline Romain Le Moyne, wife of Doctor F. J. Le Moyne, of Washington, Pa. Mrs. Le Moyne's father, M. Bureau, was an elegant French gentleman, who, on account of political troubles in his native country, became a refugee and settled at Gallipolis, Ohio. His daughters were sent thence to Washington to be educated, where the subject of this notice, Miss Madalaine Romain Bureau, became acquainted with Dr. Le Moyne, whom she afterwards married. She was a lady of more than ordinary culture and refinement, was of superior intellect and a model of every womanly grace and virtue. It will be long before her place in the religious and social circles she adorned can be supplied. The stricken and bereaved family have our heartfelt sympathy in their irreparable loss. A notice of her obsequies will be found elsewhere in this paper.

**Barnum's Great Show.**

Certainly no one begrudges the sum of fifty cents to see Barnum's museum, menagerie and circus. We have failed to hear of or see a single person who has attended the exhibition and expressed dissatisfaction with it. Mr. Barnum only comes up fully to the ideas formed in regard to it, but it surpasses all expectations, and the visitor comes out after the performances are over wondering how any man can possibly throw open to the public such an immense aggregation, and yet realize any profit at an admission price of but half a dollar. This is the closing day of the show, and if any of our readers have not yet paid it a visit, they should procrastinate no longer, but go at once, and be not only amused and entertained, but highly instructed. Three hours spent in wandering through the museum and menagerie will give the visitor but a moderate idea of all it contains. The talking machine, the most wonderful mechanical contrivance of the age, speaks as good English as the foreign gentleman who manipulates it. Near it is the beautiful Circassian girl with her remarkably full complexion, her soft liquid eyes and wonderful head of hair. From the bearded girl will come a request to buy her photograph; Zip, the "What Is It," unable to speak, will shake hands with you as cordially as though he was an old friend, and on the platform, Miss Nelson, fifteen years old and but twenty-five inches high, sits serenely surveying all with a dignity that, in one whose dimensions are so contracted, is irresistably laughable. Then come the animals and birds, lions, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jaguars, llamas, monkeys, bears, rhinoceros, camels, yak, eland, cockatoos, vultures, ostriches, and many more stuffed varieties in the Ornithological departments. The next step is into the circus tent where two hours or more can be spent in a manner eminently satisfactory. The bare back riding is unequaled. The acrobatic and gymnastic performances are unsurpassable. The leap of a lad from a bar near the top of the circle pole to a net near the ground is thrilling and astonishing. Not least of all to some persons is the music, which is most excellent. A better band never traveled with a show than the one now in Mr. Barnum's service. In addition to the show is Bunnell's collection of curiosities, in a separate tent. A visit to Colonel Goshen, who is only eight and a half feet high, to the fat woman, who weighs 850 pounds, and to the Albino women is well worth the sum it will cost. Remember it to-day is the last, and three exhibitions will be given.

## FIGHTING FIREMEN.

**Difficulty at the Mechanics Hose Company House on the South Side.**

Yesterday Robert Watt, foreman of the Mechanics Hose company on the South Side, lodged an information before Mayor Blackmore, charging Michael Murphy, a member of the company, with assault and battery and surety of the peace, and Thomas Murray with disorderly conduct. The deponent alleges that on Tuesday night Murphy asked leave of absence which was refused, whereupon he left without permission. About three o'clock in the morning Watt was awakened by the report of fire-arms. He got up and looking out into the back yard he saw Murphy, Murray and policeman Poorman firing at a target. He called to them to quit, when the policeman took the revolver from them, and they all went away. About six o'clock Murray, who does not belong to the company, returned with Murphy, and was ordered away. As he was going out he struck a man named Nelson, who was sitting at the door, and Nelson retaliated by giving him a severe whipping. Subsequently Murray and Murphy armed themselves with Indian clubs, and after asserting their ability to defend themselves against "all comers," assumed the defensive, throwing the four members of the department who were on duty and unarmed, from the building. Officers McCurry and McKibben were summoned, and the former went into the building, took Murray into custody, and then attempted to seize Murphy. The latter party got out of the way, and was in the act of striking Officer McCurry when McKibben rushed in and disarmed him. The nippers were promptly applied and in a very short time the belligerent was lodged in the Twenty-sixth ward lock-up. Murray, who is attended by Dr. Riggs, is not dangerously but severely wounded.

Policeman Poorman has since resigned his position as a member of the force.

## A DISTRESSING CASUALTY.

**A Little Boy Fatally Injured by the Spontaneous Combustion of Phosphorus.**

Shortly after three o'clock yesterday afternoon an accident of a very peculiar character, and which can scarcely terminate other than fatally to the victim, occurred on Wylie avenue. At the hour named a little boy about eight years of age, named Julius Kaercher, who was visiting his uncle on Wylie street, was playing with a cousin about his own age, when the two boys wandered in the vicinity of the yard, at the rear of Charles Abell's drug store, No. 172 Wylie street.

Here a party of workmen were engaged in digging a sewer, and four or five cans of phosphorus, which was kept in water, had been removed from under the steps where it was usually kept, and set out in the yard. The boys spied the cans, and, during the absence of the workmen, proceeded to investigate their contents. The top of one of the cans was loose, and young Kaercher lifted it off, and seeing the sticks of phosporus, which he doubtless imagined to be candy, he took out a piece of it and placed it in his pocket. The two boys then left the yard and went into the street, and in about five minutes cries of "fire" and "help" were heard.

Those who ran in the direction of the alarm discovered young Kaercher wrapped in flames. Some of the bystanders procured a blanket and smothered the flames, but not until every particle of the boy's clothing was burned from the upper part of his body. The unfortunate youth was carried into the house of his uncle, and Doctor Snodgrass called to attend him. He was shortly afterwards carried to his home in Miltenberger alley, a short distance below Seventh avenue. His injuries were found to be of a terrible nature, the upper part of the body and arms being burned almost to a crisp. His sufferings last evening were most intense, though Dr. Lang, who attended him after his removal home, did all in his power to render his condition easy. The physician considers the recovery of the injured boy impossible.

## THE "TRIBUNE'S" VIEW.

**Comments on the Operators Reply—A Voice for the Miners—Their Side of the Story—Uncertain Reading for the Warm Weather.**

The outlook, as we intimated yesterday, indicates rather lively times ahead, in the dispute between the coal miners and operators. The salient features of the trouble were given in our last issue, but the editorial spirit of the *Labor Tribune*, which is the miners organ, puts the miners view of the situation in a little stronger light. The scribe who puts into language the miner's thought, gets warmed up, which is not hard to do these July days, and comments upon the letter of the operators, in this style:

A BLAST ALL AROUND.

"We look upon the coal operators of Allegheny county as nothing less than *thieves*, with the city press at their back to cover and hide their thievery.

"They rob their men of one-third of their labor, and then when they ask for a conference with them to get full pay for all coal dug, they skulk away and send a letter to talk for them.

"Are the coal operators afraid to meet the miners? If they have done them no injury, what have they to fear? The miners challenge the operators to meet them in an open discussion on the merits of the case. The operators and the manufacturers, it is well known, want to see a summer strike of the miners. The miners are resolved to not strike until forced into it either by the meanness or cunning of the operators. The miners will ask for nothing but what will stand the test of impartial investigation. They will yield to any reasonable and fair basis of wages, but they will not submit any longer to the legalized robbery of the past few years. They will not consent that one hundred pounds of coal be taken for a bushel instead of seventy-six. They will not consent that ears holding thirty bushels be weighed at twenty-two bushels. They will not consent to let every twenty bushels of coal weigh only a hundred, which drops through the screen, go unpaid for, while the operator sells it for seven cents per bushel.

THE MINERS' DEMAND.

"The miners ask pay for work done, and nothing more. Will public opinion take sides with operators who deny these men the simplest justice? Will the public stand by and see hardy miners robbed of one-third of the coal they dig? Will the public commend the operators for defying the law in taking one hundred pounds instead of seventy-six for a bushel of coal? Will public opinion justify operators and manufacturers in forcing the miners to strike?

"The Legislature passed a bill, the ostensible —popular—miners' understanding of which was to secure payment for the digging of nut coal. The operators refuse to pay for it, in the hope that at this unfavorable season, when they can dispense with coal, the miners will strike for it. This is the position. What will the operators do? Let them dare to do right.

"The operators are resorting to every device which dishonesty and meanness can invent to continue their methodical thievery in defiance of law, out of which they have grown rich in the past ten years.

"In order to break up the miners' union and to compel the miners to work for lower wages, they are permitting the mob to go in on five cents per bushel coal. They refuse to weigh or keep the others out until they either strike or accept four cents per bushel, and sign a contract for one year's service. Then they will compel the men now working for five cents to come down to four cents and to sign a similar contract for one year's service. This is their nefarious plan to break up the union and good wages in Allegheny county.

PARTICULARIZING A CASE.

"Mr. McIntosh has permitted his men in the Turtle-creek banks to go in on five cents, and he will not allow his Sandy-creek men to work unless they work for *four cents*, under a yearly contract. The purpose of this is evident enough. When Sandy-creek is forced in by starvation to sign a yearly contract and work at four cents, he will compel the Turtle-creek men to do the same, or quit. The operators all over the country have inaugurated a similar policy. They will halt a few banks here and there with the five-cent offer, and then whip the remainder in on four cents and a yearly contract, and then reopening the five-cent banks and compel them to follow suit.

"There is but one way to meet such chicanery. Until the operators showed this vile purpose of ruining the organization entirely and reducing wages and ignoring this screen bill, as it is, we urged the miners to go to work. We then argued that submission to avoid a strike was the better policy. But the avaricious white slave-drivers who own our coal banks believe they can reduce wages. They cannot and will not. The only way to meet their designs is for these five cent banks to *come out* and refuse to work until other banks are employed and paid on like terms. Let Turtle-creek stand by Sandy Creek. If one bank gives in let the other hold out for others to follow. There is too much at stake to lose. We have fought too long and too hard to give up the contest now.

A PERVID APPEAL.

"Let there be a full turn out on the 15th inst. at the delegate Convention. Let there be united action, and if we must come out, let it be universal, and let every coal bank be as silent as the grave for the next nine weeks.

"The operators fling an insult into the teeth of the miners in refusing to recognize their committee or their organization. They defy a worthless law in refusing to pay for nut coal. They must be met by as decided and positive action by the miners. Their determination to continue their robbery of the miners has planted the germ of an independent political party of workingmen, which will ere long spring into vigorous existence."

The excitement among the miners will hardly be diminished after this editorial has been perused and the Convention next Tuesday is likely to be very largely attended. The situation becomes more interesting daily as the contest progresses.

## A HOME IN TOWN.

**How to Secure One—The Sale at the Mowry Homestead—The Best Sale of the Season—A Rare Chance to Secure City Property—One Hundred Superb Town Lots to be Sold on Monday.**

The present is an excellent time for a man of moderate means to secure a home, or at least to procure, on the most favorable terms, a site upon which to erect the dwelling. It is just possible, however, that the very fact of the advantages afforded may prove of serious injury to some persons, because they may be led thereby into making injudicious purchases. Especially is there danger, in this direction, in the purchase of rural property, and in nine cases out of ten it is better to invest in a lot in town, though the figures may be a little higher. Occasionally, however, town lots are put at a figure as low as the suburban, and in such a case, a man with half an eye to business, can see what an immense advantage such a purchase is.

An opportunity of this character will be offered next Monday at the sale of the one hundred lots in the Mowry Homestead plan, in the Eighteenth ward. This property is located between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, in a neighborhood that for a workingman possesses peculiar advantages. It is in the immediate vicinity of the locomotive works, bridge works, salt works, furnaces, planing mills, and other establishments where thousands of workmen are employed. Then, too, the lots are large, front on a fifty foot street, and are admirably located for building. Further than that, the purchaser of any lot can secure soft water and gas, right at the door of his home. Churches and public and private schools are at hand; and lastly, it is so close to the center of the city that there is no expense necessary for transportation nor waste of time waiting for trains or cars—which are the great vexations to residents in the suburbs. Any man who has always lived out of town knows the immense advantage of being within a few minutes' walk or ride of the center of the city.

The Mowry lots possess these advantages over all others in the market, and no judicious man, after examining them, will be foolish enough to spend his money in securing a rural lot; for here he will have every advantage of low price, desirable situation, rural pleasure, and city comforts, with the satisfaction of knowing that his property is increasing in value every day.

The great sale of these lots, under the superintendence of the well known real estate agents, Messrs. Herron & Bates, takes place next Monday afternoon at two o'clock. No such opportunity has been offered for years, and may not soon occur again. Those who wish a lot and desire to invest their money wisely, will make a note of the sale and act accordingly.

## PITTSBURGH'S EXPOSITION.

**Special Meeting of the Committee Yesterday.**

A special meeting of the Pittsburgh Industrial Exposition Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Select Council chamber, a good attendance of members being present. Mr. Jacob Reese occupied the chair. The Secretary, Mr. R. H. Smith, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

Mr. Reese stated that he had spoken to several members of the sub-committees on the various manufacturing interests and all of them were very favorable to the project, and all promised to lend their influence to the proposed Exposition.

Mr. Bissell moved that the gentlemen present sign some paper as subscriptions for stock, conditionally upon the obtaining of a charter, for the purpose of making a start.

Mr. John Fleming thought that before stock is subscribed for, the meeting should await the action of the Finance Committee.

It was decided, after some discussion, to wait until Tuesday next for the Finance Committee, and if that committee does not act until then, the whole Executive Committee should take hold of the matter.

The Committee on Charter reported progress, and was continued

Mr. Mitchell moved that the Location Committee confer with the City Councils, and ask them for a site on which to erect the Exposition building.

All committees were requested by the chair to meet forthwith and attend to their business.

Mr. R. H. Smith offered the following:

*Resolved*, That we, the members of the Pittsburgh Exposition and Mechanical Institute Association, do most respectfully petition the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh to pass the following:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on City Property be requested to recommend to Councils a location for our great Industrial Exposition and Mechanical Institute buildings.

The resolution was laid over to next meeting, after which the Committee adjourned.

**Prosperous and Profitable.**

The M. and M. Insurance Company, located at No. 84 Wood street, as per card elsewhere published, announce a dividend of $4.50 per share out of the profits of the last six months. This result indicates the careful and judicious management of those who supervise the financial affairs of this institution, and were anything needed to give the public implicit confidence in the "M. and M." this goodly exhibit must have the full measure of effect. Mr. James M. Kenney, the Secretary, is a most capable and successful financial officer.

**Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial** has been used in Nashville, Tenn., in a number of the severest Cases of Cholera, and effected a cure in every case.

**Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial** is one of the best medicines in the world for Children Teething.

## BREVITIES.

....No quorum being present the Fire Commission did not meet last night.

....Taylor Strader, the colored wife murderer of Wheeling, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 29th of August.

....Mayor Callow thinks Pittsburgh reporters are in the habit of getting things mixed.—*Mail.* Wonder what the reporters think?

....John Heiselman had his leg cut by a mowing machine in Shaler township on Monday, so seriously that amputation was necessary.

....Alexander Lane, employed at the Allegheny outer depot, had one of his fingers taken off yesterday afternoon in some machinery.

....A secret session of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon to make a selection of a site upon which to erect a City Hospital.

....A pick pocket named Charles Thompson, from Oil City, was arrested last night on the circus ground in the very act of going through a man.

....Mr. D. S. Thomas, the genial press agent of Barnum's circus, was presented last night with a gold headed cane, purchased by his newspaper friends and others in this city.

....The pupils of the Sherman avenue (colored) schools, Allegheny, will give an entertainment in Excelsior Hall this evening. A programme, embracing declamations, readings, dialogues, and a choice collection of vocal and instrumental music has been prepared, and a fine entertainment is anticipated.

....Madame Angela, the female Sampson at Barnum's Hippodrome, will give a liberal reward for the recovery of a silver mounted dagger, lost near the show grounds yesterday. It is the more highly valued as being the gift of her late husband, Mons. D'Alafie, the Iron Jaw man, who died recently in Massachusetts.

....We are requested to state that Hastings & Co., who propose to "throw up" or cancel their contracts for laying certain streets in Manchester, Allegheny City, Pa., and who are the proprietors of the Locust block patent who are faithfully fulfilling all their contracts for paving, and expect to do so whether the same be profitable or not to them.

....The following recipe for preserving raspberries is said to be excellent by all who have tried it, and as raspberries are plentiful it will come into play now. To one pound of berries, take one-half pint of currant juice, and one and a half pounds of sugar; dissolve the sugar in the currant juice, put all on together and boil for fifteen or twenty minutes.

....Myron Strong, a brakeman on a freight train, was instantly killed Monday night at Johnson's Summit, Ohio. Strong had been sent ahead to flag another train, and sitting down on the track fell asleep, and was killed by the approaching train. It is about the same time, Sabbert Strong, a brother, had an arm crushed at Shenango Station. Their relatives reside at Girard, Pa.

....About eleven o'clock last night a man named Patrick McDevitt was picked up by the police on Duquesne Way above Sixth street, and was taken to the Central Station House and it was discovered that his leg was broken. He had been drinking pretty freely it is said, and it is thought that while intoxicated he fell and fractured his limb. A vehicle was procured and he was taken to Mercy hospital.

....Yesterday evening the new steam fire engine "Henry Hays" was taken to the Allegheny wharf and tested in the presence of the Chief and a number of the Fire Commissioners. She worked very satisfactorily, and jerked a stream of water a distance of 295 feet with "the greatest of ease." The engine will throw over four hundred gallons of water per minute. It was built at Mendenhall, Conoway works, New Hampshire, and cost $4,500.

....Robert Anderson, the man who is charged with having committed the terrible crime in Plum township, full particulars of which were published in yesterday's GAZETTE, is still under close and apparently no energetic efforts are being made to effect his arrest. Anderson is unmarried, about thirty years of age, and was a brakeman on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The condition of Mrs. Porter, the victim, is considered almost hopeless.

....Yesterday afternoon a milkman named Turner, while driving along Humboldt street, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, approached too near the edge of the hill, when horses, vehicle and driver rolled to the bottom, a distance of about twenty feet, in one miscellaneous mass. When he discovered that he was not injured, the philosophical dairyman began to gather up the wreck, consoling himself in the meantime by the reflection that it's no use crying over spilled milk.

....Yesterday, while on the way to the circus in a street car, Mr. A. W. Bryan, of Westmoreland county, was relieved of the following property: Currency, $40; one note of date of April 26, 1872, for $2,000 signed by S. E. Kerr; one note for $1,500, by W. J. Jackson, same date; one note signed by Dent Bryar May 1, 1873, for $445, and a railroad clipping book for 2,000 miles, all of which had been used except about 700 or 750 miles. The notes were all made payable to the order of A. W. Bryan.

....The Rev. Theodore B. Lyman, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, San Francisco, former Rector of Trinity Church in this city, and, during his residence in Europe, Rector of the American Chapel at Rome, will arrive in this city on Saturday en route to Baltimore, at which he expects to sail for Europe to visit his children, who reside abroad. We learn that the reverend gentleman has accepted the office of Assistant Bishop of North Carolina, to which he was elected at the late Convention of the Diocese, and will be consecrated after his return from Europe. It is expected that he will preach to his old parishioners of Trinity church on Sunday next.

.....If there is scarcely any ornament in a household so beautiful as a bright, fresh bouquet, it is equally true that nothing is more disagreeable than faded flowers. This is the bouquet season, and our fair friends especially, will appreciate the following that is said to be an infallible method of preserving the buds and blossoms: "When you receive a bouquet sprinkle it lightly with fresh water; then put it in a vase containing soap-suds; this will nutrify the stem and keep the flowers as bright as new. Take the bouquet out of the suds every morning and lay it sideways (the stock entering first) into clean water. Keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with water; replace it in the soapsuds and it will bloom as fresh as when first gathered. The soap-suds need changing every three or four days. By observing these rules a bouquet may be kept bright and beautiful for at least a month, and will last still longer in a very possible state."

**Treatise on Chronic Lung Diseases.**

This pamphlet, of some fifty pages, is worthy of more than a passing notice. It evidently has been prepared with care and great labor, and is illustrated with five plates, which explain, to the comprehension of everybody, certain abnormal conditions of the lungs and organs of the chest and respiratory apparatus. It is a plain, common sense treatise free from technicalities as it is possible to make such a book.

It exhibits to the community in which its author, Dr. Keyser, resides, that he is a man of much application and deep research in the duties connected with an arduous profession. The chronic invalid will find in its pages matter of serious moment, and in most cases a cure, for long standing and wearisome diseases, the proofs of which are attached, in the shape of certificates from some of our worthiest and most esteemed citizens.

It is not every one attached to the medical profession that would undergo the toil and drudgery which the production of such a book involves. That it will ultimately inure to the advantage of its author in a pecuniary sense is our sincerest wish, and further, that the Doctor may be enabled in the future to still add to the trophies which he has already gained over a class of diseases not only terrible in their course, but generally believed to be fatal in their tendencies. Consumption, says the Doctor, is no longer the fatal malady which it has hitherto been deemed, and he is prepared with the cases and cures to bear him out in this belief. His treatise is free to all who ask for it or write for it, at his office, 167 Liberty street.

**Dodds & Caskey,**

Corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street, are the exclusive agents, west of the mountains, of McKenzie & Patterson's Granite Polishing Mills, Quincy, Mass., and also for the Clark Island Granites, which are considered the finest in use for monumental purposes. TTH

**Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial** is warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Sick Stomach, &c.

## THE COURTS.

**Yesterday's Proceedings.**

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In the matter of Thomas Van Buskirk, et al. vs. H. Poit, bankrupt, an order for the adjudication in bankruptcy of said debtor was made, and the matter referred to Register Willard.

In the matter of Morris E. Vansycle, bankrupt, an alias order was made on the petition for discharge, on a final hearing before Register Rogers, and for the second and third meeting of the creditors.

In the cause of Julius Roedlesheimer, of Cambria county, bankrupt, the rule to show cause why the account of the assignee should not be approved and the assignee discharged, was argued by Messrs. Reade and Lazear for the rule, and Mr. Cohen in opposition. The decision of the Court was reserved.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

[Before Judge Collier.]

The Jury in the case of Ebenezer Spiles, indicted for fornication and bastardy, on oath of Mary Hummeger, returned a verdict of guilty.

Nicholas Snyder was then placed on trial on an indictment for attempting to commit a burglary, on oath of Thomas Burgess. The indictment charged him with having broken open the door of the residence of Mr. Burgess, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night on the 6th of February last, with intent to commit a burglary. The prosecutor testified that the defendant and another party came to his house in a buggy and immediately began operating on a door in the rear of the house. He fired a revolver at them and hit one of them, which afterward proved to be Snyder. The prosecutor further testified that Snyder admitted that he had been at the house; that he went there for the purpose of stealing, and that he was shot, and also hurt in climbing over the fence in his hurry to escape, and that he had John Meenan as an accomplice.

The defense claims that the confession was made under promise by Mr. Burgess that no prosecution would be made against the defendant, which circumstance is emphatically denied by the prosecutor. Meenan shortly after the affair, disappeared from the city, and his whereabouts since have not been ascertained. The case is still on trial.

James Morgan was discharged under the insolvent law. Morgan was sentenced to pay the costs and to undergo three months' imprisonment in jail, and the latter part of the sentence has been complied with, hence his discharge.

CRIMINAL COURT.

*Trial List for To-day.*

| Commonwealth vs. | |
|---|---|
| R. Loehr, et al. | Haggie Maitland. |
| Peter Schlegel. | Christ. Lehman. |
| Alexander Harper. | Robt. A. Cain. |
| James Sleading. | Martin Meyers et al. |
| Thomas Hughes. | John McPherson. |
| John Braddon. | Louis Miller. |
| Wm. Wright. | Thomas Grogen. |
| Jacob Ward. | John Latterly. |
| Lynch Magoffin. | Paul Stapf, four cases. |
| Wm. Robinson. | John Mentin. |
| Adam Hahn. | |

## LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND CONSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

139,867. Miter Box. Charles Caton, Coshocton, Ohio. Application filed April 7, 1873.

139,877. Flange Union. August A. Dame, Titusville, Pa. Application filed April 18, 1873.

139,878. Combined Stop and Check Valve. August A. Dame, Titusville, Pa. Application filed March 13, 1873.

139,893. Animal Poke. Curtis Hinman, Akron, Ohio. Application filed March 8, 1873.

139,894. Brick Machine. George O. Houck and Charles E. Sawyer, Springfield, Ohio. Application filed September 11, 1872.

139,897. Platform Scale. John F. Keeler, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed September 7, 1871.

139,901. Boring Machine. Harlin Longwell, Mansfield, Pa. Application filed May 19, 1873.

139,910. Manufacture of Illuminating Gas. Thomas N. Miller, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed January 25, 1872.

139,937. Shirt. Joseph Weiser, Williamsport, Pa. Application filed May 